MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME SIX, NUMBER ONE JULY, 1981

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH MEDAL
STORY ON PAGE 5

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THE M.N.S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Numismatics was highlighted in St. Louis at the April 1981 opening of the Mercantile Money Museum which was created by Eric P. Newman, a M.N.S. charter member. The museum and research center offers a variety of educational resources and displays to all numismatists.

During 1981, the society has continued the progress and growth which has characterized our past and set the standard for our future activities. Diligent stewardship and hard work of our active membership has made these achievements possible.

Our primary theme and purpose - **Numismatic education** - has been furthered through our ever increasing library holdings which are recognized by the numismatic community as an unmatched regional research resource. Our books and periodicals form a comprehensive collection that actively circulates among our membership. Audio-visual endeavors include purchases of newslide sets and a camera capable of producing professional quality numismatic slides and photographs.

The monthly M.N.S. meetings continue to feature high caliber educational programs. In addition to the general fellowship, illustrated lectures and silent auctions attracted a large attendance at our meetings. The ancient study group has grown in number and is planning in-depth study of collectible ancient coins and group discussions with invited speakers. The numismatic exhibits at our annual coin festival will provide information to an anticipated 3,000 people.

Future plans include the production of a comprehensive library catalog and the establishment of a permanent committee to chart the course of direction for the society's future.

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THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

by

Frank Shea

Our library objective is to have available the best in numismatic literature that our financial structure will permit. We have fulfilled that obligation by adding material to each section of the library during 1980 and 1981. We plan to continue this "across the board" program whenever possible.

This issue of the journal features a bibliography of works on Asian numismatics which are available for member use. This is only ONE section of our library.

An examination of the Asian listing and the report on recent acquisitions given below will call to your attention the size of our holdings and that this does create some problems. These include registration and control of incoming books and periodicals, display space, storage and indexing/cross referencing procedures. To prevent the problem from becoming acute, we are consulting with other numismatic librarians. After assessing others' solutions and procedures, we will conclude, in the near future, what is best for us and recommend specific actions to the board of governors.

To all of those who have made donations, we must repeat - **THANK YOU!** Donations (whether of numismatic material or time and labor) are very important to the effectiveness of the library program. We can use any available numismatic literature to fill gaps in our collection or to trade with other numismatic libraries.

ACQUISITIONS 1980 & 1981

Adams, E.H.	**PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE OF CALIFORNIA 1849-1855**
Allen, D.F.	**COINS OF THE ANCIENT CELTS**
Alpert, S.P. & Smith, K.E.	**AMUSEMENT TOKENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA**
anonymous	**NATIONAL BANKS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI**
anonymous	**NATIONAL BANKS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**
Banti, A. & Simonetti, L.	**CORPUS NUMORUM ROMANORUM** (Vol. I - XV)
Banyai, R.A.	**MONEY AND FINANCE IN MEXICO DURING THE CONSTITUTIONALIST REVOLUTION 1913-1917**
Bresiner, Yasha	**A COLLECTORS GUIDE TO PAPER MONEY**
Berry, G.	**TAVERNS AND TOKENS OF PEPYS' LONDON**
Bowers, Q.D.	**THE GARRETT COLLECTION - A HISTORY OF U.S. COINAGE**
Bowers, Q.D.	**ADVENTURES WITH RARE COINS**
Bruce, C.R. II	**STANDARD CATALOGUE OF MEXICAN COINS** (1981 ed.)
Brunk, G.G.	**WORLD COUNTERMARKS ON MEDIEVAL AND MODERN COINS**
Cable, J.R.	**THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI**
Campbell, H.F.	**CAMPBELL'S TOKENS OF UTAH**
Charlton, J.E.	**STANDARD CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN PAPER MONEY** (1st ed.)
Clark, C.R.	**FLORIDA TRADE TOKENS**
Curtis, Col. J.W.	**THE TETRADRACHMS OF ROMAN EGYPT**
Davenport, J.S.	**GERMAN TALERS 1500-1600**
Davenport, J.S.	**EUROPEAN CROWNS 1600-1700**
Doering, D.S.	**CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD**

Gaytan, C.	**PAPER CURRENCY OF MEXICO**
Gilber, R.	**CANADIAN TRADE DOLLAR CHECK LIST - 1981**
Gross, S.W.	**McCLEAN COLLECTION OF GREEK COINS** (3 Vols.)
Grove, F.	**MEDALS OF MEXICO** (3 Vols.)
Guthrie, H.S.	**MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY COINAGE 1913-1917**
Hancock, V. & Spanbauer, L.	**STANDARD CATALOGUE OF COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED U.S. COINS**
Heiss, A.	**ATLAS OF THE ANCIENT COINS OF SPAIN**
Herbert, K.	**THE JOHN WULFING COLLECTION IN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY** (autographed)
Hessler, G.	**U.S. PAPER MONEY**
Hill, G.	**BECKER THE COUNTERFEITER**
Hill, L.	**TRADE TOKENS - BRITISH COLUMBIA**
Iacovo, J.S.	**A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO U.S. COMMERATIVE COINS**
Kamitz, R.	**OESTERREICHISCHE NATIONAL BANK 1816-1966 (Munz und Papiergeld in Oesterreich)**
Keller, A.	**DAS DEUTSCHES NOTGELD** (all 14 Vols.)
MacDowell, D.W.	**WESTERN COINAGES OF NERO (N.N.M. #161)**
Naster, J.B.	**SURVEY OF NUMISMATIC RESEARCH** (3 Vols.)
Nathanson, A.	**THOMAS SIMON - HIS LIFE AND WORKS 1618-1665**
Plant, R.	**GREEK COIN TYPES AND THEIR IDENTIFICATION**
Price, M.J.	**COINS - AN ILLUSTRATED SURVEY 650 B.C. to 1981**
Purves, A.	**COLLECTING MEDALS AND DECORATIONS**
Ravel, O.E.	**NUMISMATIQUIE GREQUE FALSIFICATIONS**
Saurma, J.	**DIE SAURMASCHE MUNZSAMMLUNG**
Sear, D.R.	**GREEK COINS AND THEIR VALUES** **Vol. I. - Europe** **Vol. II - Asia and Africa**
Seltman, C.	**MASTERPIECES OF GREEK COINAGE**
Sheppard, T. & Musham, J.F.	**MONEY SCALES AND WEIGHTS**
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UNITED STATES MINT MEDALS

by

James S. Moores

No. 645 - CHARLES A. LINDBERGH by Laura Gardin Fraser

This series will focus on medals currently available from the United States Mint, Philadelphia, PA. 19106. No. 645 is for sale at $7.50 plus $1.00 for postage and handling. Payment **must** be made by check or money order. See **MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT ISSUED FOR PUBLIC SALE** p. 309 for further details.

U.S. Mint Medal No. 645 was authorized by an act of Congress on December 14, 1927. The original was struck in gold and presented to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for his solo crossing of the Atlantic Ocean. His non-stop flight in a heavier-than-air craft (a Ford tri-motor) endeared the 25 year old aviator to the world until his death in 1974. "Lucky Lindy" was fated to become an American legend.

Lindbergh had only about four years flying experience before his famous flight. He had been a barnstormer (1923), an Army aviator (1924) and an Army aviator reservist and U.S. airmail pilot (1925-1927).

Through his mail route, Lindbergh became associated with St. Louis. The flying venture was financed by a group of St. Louis businessmen including Harold M. Bixby, Harry F. Knight, Harry H. Knight, Albert Bond Lambert, J.D. Wooster Lambert, E. Lansing Ray, Frank H. Robertson, William B. Robertson, and Earl C. Thompson. In appreciation for their backing, Lindbergh christened his aircraft - Spirit of St. Louis. The airplane, which Lindbergh helped to design, was built by Ryan Aircraft Company of California.

His historic flight began with the take-off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, New York at 7:52 a.m. on May 20, 1927. Col. Lindbergh followed the great-circle route over Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Iceland, The distance was slightly over 3,600 miles. He carried only five sandwiches and a quart of water. Both the parachute and the radio had been omitted to reduce weight in favor of more gasoline. Fighting fatigue - he had been unable to sleep the night before the flight - Lindbergh arrived at LeBourget Airport in Paris 33½ hours after leaving New York. His welcome was tumultuous.

Upon returning to the United States on a special mission U.S. Navy cruiser, Col. Lindbergh was honored with ticker tape parades in New York, Washington D.C., and St. Louis. One observer who attended the St. Louis festivities said there has been nothing like it since.

More information on Charles A. Lindbergh can be viewed at the comprehensive exhibit at the Missouri Historical Society's Jefferson Memorial located in Forest Park, St. Louis.

DO ROMAN COIN PORTRAITS SHOW CHARACTER?

A collector who begins to study Roman coins will probably be most impressed by the portrait gallery of emperors and their families which he sees. As one collector's wife put it, "They look like little snapshots of the Romans." This did not just happen.

The Hellenistic rulers of Greek kingdoms used portraits of their kings two hundred years before the Roman politicians thought of it. The portraits which the Greeks show us seem to be personal pictures, but they are often "prettied up" and do not impress us as having the same kind of photographic likeness that we often see in the Roman period, three hundred years later.This is an outgrowth of the earlier Greek period, in which the heads on coins were those of gods and goddesses. As the rulers in the period B.C. 300-200 began to use portraits for propaganda, they insisted that their engravers show them as divinities. A diadem on the head and a smooth, unworried face are attributes of a divinity. This is the way in which the Greek kings and queens are shown.

For centuries, the Roman patricians kept in their homes wax death-masks and portraits of their ancestors, which they called **imagines.** When they began to run the government in a dictatorial way, it was natural that they would place portraits on their coins, just as the Greeks had done before them. However, they loved to show their forebears as "wild and wooly" (just as some of us today like to think of the Wild West characters as a part of our national past.).

When Cicero was accused by Mark Antony of stirring up the revolt against Caesar, he said in a speech, ".....Was it for me to inspire the two Brutuses? Every day in their own homes each of them had the statue of Lucius Junius Brutus to gaze upon -- and one of them had Gaius Servilius Ahala as well. These living Brutuses, with these ancestors, needed no outside advisors from other houses....." He is referring to the **imagines** which Marcus Junius Brutus had in his house. Brutus shows these **imagines** on a denarius which he struck as a mint official in B.C. 54, just ten years before he took part in the assassination of Julius Caesar for wanting to become a king. (Coin 1.)

In this way the Romans began a tradition of realistic portraiture, which is considered to be their main contribution to numismatic art. If some of the coins are prettied up a little, we can understand that it must have been pretty hard for mint officials to stick with a tradition of showing all the wrinkles, especially if an all-powerful emperor wanted to appear as an unworried god.

Caesar Augustus, who founded the Empire, never grew old. He was the new Alexander who had conquered the world and the mint never let the Roman people forget it. On a denarius struck in A.D. 21, when he was 51 years old, he still looks youthful. (Coin 2.)

Nevertheless, many emperors were shown much as they were. Old Vespasian, son of an Italian tax-collector, looks to us as the peasant type from which he sprang. Shown in A.D. 71, on a sestertius, at the age of 62, his face looks realistic. (Coin 3.)

Antonius Pius ruled during the "silver age" of Rome -- the great days of the Empire. He impresses us as the moderate, thoughtful man he was in a portrait placed on a sestertius of A.D. 151. Antonius Pius was 65 years old. (Coin 4.)

With the passing of three centuries, Roman numismatic art settled down into a more stylized kind of portraiture which may symbolize the kind of bureaucratic government which was evolving. The Emperor Diocletian is shown on an argenteus in a portrait that is moving in style toward the Eastern or Byzantine period. It is still recognizable, but not as life-like as an earlier generation of Romans would have liked. (coin 5.)

Toward the end of the Fourth Century, the portraits became so stylized that we can hardly say that we recognize a personality behind them. The sons of Constantine the Great, and their successors, are treated in this way. We show the eldest, Constantius the Second, on a siliqua, as an example. (Coin 6.)

There has always been a feeling among many people that portraits reveal the characters of the individuals who are represented. In modern photographs, this is just not so. Nevertheless, many of us think that when we look at the portraits of men and women of antiquity as shown on coins we may see something of their characters in the little pictures that we hold. Perhaps there is an added "something" by which the hand of the engraver has given us a character interpretation that is more revealing than a modern photographic likeness.

Clem Rowe

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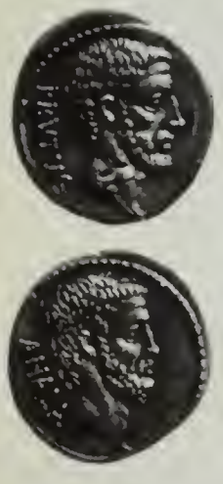

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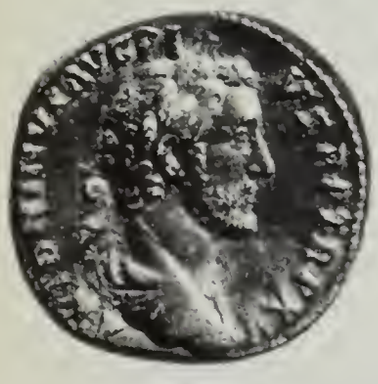

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BLACKJACK PERSHING

Missouri's Six Star General

BLACKJACK! The name evokes memories of the charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba, an unofficial invasion of Mexico, and "The Great War" fought by the American doughboys in France.

Plans are underway in Laclede, Missouri to immortalize these events and the only U.S. soldier to become a six star general during his lifetime. A memorial museum costing a projected $3,000,000 is the latest goal of the 50-year old Pershing Park Memorial Association. Funds will be raised through private donations and a variety of promotional activities.

Alongside souvenier recordings and prints, medals are being used to finance the museum. The medals are individually sealed in a plastic envelope which is attached to a card describing its purpose. The obverse features a bust facing right between the dates 1860 and 1948. The legend over the head reads "General John J. Pershing. The reverse legend is "Pershing Memorial Museum Laclede, Missouri. Inside a circle formed by six stars is his rank "General of the Armies".

Using a rather unusual approach, the memorial committee is not selling the medals, but is releasing them as a receipt for donations. The same design is struck in three different metals. Minimum donations required are $10.00 for bronze, $250.00 for silver, and $3000.00 for gold. Donations may be made to the Pershing Memorial Development Fund, P.O. Box 177, Laclede, Missouri 64651.

John J. Pershing was born near Laclede, Mo. on September 13, 1860. His parents were John Fletcher and Ann Elizabeth Pershing. His father purchased the general store in Laclede and also served as the local postmaster. In 1864, Confederate raiders attacked the Pershing home because the elder Pershing favored the Union.

John Fletcher Pershing suffered financial reverses due to the Panic of 1873 and as a result became a travelling clothing salesman. As the younger Pershing grew older, his ambitions focused on more education which he financed by intermittently teaching school in Chariton County between 1879 and 1881. By 1880, he earned an education at Kirksville Normal School. The young teacher's real goal was to become a lawyer, so he returned to Kirksville in 1881. This ambition was side tracked when John J. Pershing learned of the examinations for admission to West Point.

The West Point appointment was a guarantee of a free education. After his acceptance in 1881 and a short stay in a New York prep school, he was officially enrolled. In 1886 Pershing graduated thirtieth in a class of seventy-seven.

Pershing's early career included campaigns against the Apache and the Sioux along the Dakota-Nebraska border. In 1891, he became Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska. During his tenure, Pershing met an earlier ambition by being admitted to the Nebraska Bar. In 1895, he was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry in Montana. Two years later, Prshing was reassigned to West Point as an instructor. There he acquired his nickname - Black Jack - a reference to his service with the Black troops of the Tenth Cavalry. During the Spanish-American War, Blackjack Pershing was reunited with his Black soldiers. During the famous charge up San Juan Hill, the Tenth Cavalry provided the support fire that prevented the Spanish from wiping out the Rough Riders.

From 1899 to 1913, John J. Pershing was assigned to various duties in the Philippines, Japan and Manchuria. During 1905, he was an observer with Japanese forces in Korea as they fought the Russians. The Philippine service focused on the pacification of the Moro tribesmen. In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt promoted Captain Pershing to the rank of Brigadier-General. This unusual advancement over 862 senior officers upset many in the military establishment.

Blackjack Pershing returned to the United States in 1913 to take charge of a cavalry brigade on the Mexican border. Tragedy struck Pershing in 1915 when a fire at the Presidio at San Francisco killed Mrs. Pershing and their three daughters. Only their son, Warren, survived. From that day, the general made the army his entire life which perhaps accounts for his strictness with his men.

In 1916, General Francisco "Pancho" Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico. Pershing was ordered to pursue and capture Villa. No confrontation occurred and war between Mexico and the United States was avoided.

Early in 1917, President Woodrow Wilson presented a declaration of war against Germany to Congress. Pershing was given command of the fledgling American Expeditionary Force. Although American troops fought under British and French commanders in such battles as Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood in the summer of 1918, General Pershing refused to accept anything less than an independent army. In September, 1918 the AEF broke through German defenses at St. Mihiel and in the same month were transfered to the Meuse-Argonne front. The fighting war ended with an armistice on November 11, 1918.

General Pershing returned home with hero's honors. In 1919 he was commissioned "General of the Armies", a six star rank which only he held until George Washington was posthumously promoted. During the 1920's Pershing left active service, although he did not officially retire until his death, which occurred on July 15, 1948.

MGP

COINS OF BIBLE DAYS
The Persians to the Hasmoneans

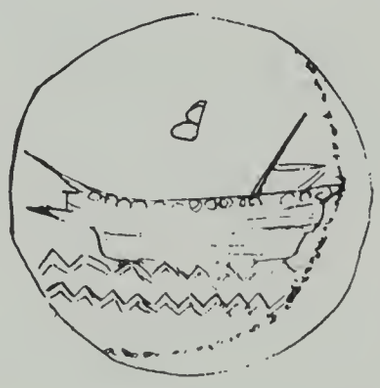
by
Edward G. Schroeder

Coins of the Bible era have long been of interest to numismatists and Bible students in view of the many events chronicled in the Old and New Testaments and which have been verified by archeologists' excavations. What the archaeologists don't find can be as important as their discoveries. For example, it is significant that no coins which predate the 7th century B.C. have been found anywhere and that in the Holy Land coins are unknown before the 6th century B.C.

2x

PERSIAN SIGLOS

TRIPLE SHEKEL OF SIDON
4th CENTURY B.C.



PROVINCIAL PERSIAN SILVER COIN
ABOUT 5th CENTURY B.C.

INSCRIPTION 4 𐤉𐤄𐤃 IS
ANCIENT HEBREW YHD OF YEHUD

References to coins from the First Temple Period (960-586 B.C.) are based on erroneous assumptions of an author of the Persian Period (539-333 B.C.). In the earlier time, gold, silver and copper were traded according to weight or exchanged in direct barter. So, we begin our story when, after nearly 50 years of exile in Babylon, the Jews returned to their homeland. YEHUD of JUDAH was, at that time, a Persian province. The Book of Ezra lists many of the treasures that the Persian king, Cyrus, returned to the Jews. The same book mentions coins, 3 score and 1000 drams of gold. These would have been Persian coins of the type with the king running in battle holding a bow. These coins saw the beginning of the Second Temple Period, the expansion of Judah, and the rise in importance of the Phoenician (under Persian control) cities of Tyre and Sidon.

PERSIAN PERIOD 4th CENTURY B.C.

During the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., only Phoenician, Persian, or Greek coins circulated in Palestine. The triple shekel of Sidon was such a coin. About the middle of the 4th century B.C., Persian control began to wane and local authorities in Jerusalem were allowed to strike some small silver coins bearing the name of the province, YHD (Yehud or Judaea). Another coin of the period has the name of the province in Aramaic instead of Hebrew. The obverse shows the head of a Persian god, HADRANOS, and the reverse features a diety seated on a winged wheel holding a falcon. The design may represent a Persian interpretation of the diety worshipped by the Jews. The coin's weight equalled the Persian siglos.

No further coins appear to have been struck by the Jews during the next two centuries. During this period, Persia was conquered by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. Judaea became part of his empire, but after Alexander's death the province became the battleground fro the Seleucids of Syria in the north and the Ptolemies of Egypt in the south. The Ptolemies finally won in 312 B.C. Trade between Judaea flourished to such an extent that Hellenism left a lasting mark on the Jewish race. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (283-246 B.C.) gave many precious gifts to the Temple at Jerusalem and a Greek translation of the Holy Scripture, the Septuagint, was made at his request.

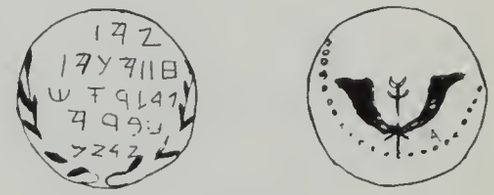
During the reigns of Ptolemy I and II, small silver coins were minted in Jerusalem by the Jewish municipal authorities. The coins depicted the head of Ptolemy I with the Hebrew inscription YHD, the official name of the former Persian satrapy. The legend may have even referred to Jerusalem.

ANTIOCHUS III

After numerous wars, Antiochus III of Syria defeated the Ptolemies at the battle of Panea in 198 B.C. The Land of Israel now passed to Seleucid control. Seleucid coins superceded the old Ptolemaic coinage. Toward the end of the 2nd century B.C., Seleucid power declined, so local governors and commercial centers attained a measure of independence. They even dared to mint coinage depicting symbols of their own cities. Many of these coins show the Seleucid king on one side and the city of origin on the other. Seleucid overlordship ended with the Maccabean revolt of 168 B.C.

By 164 B.C., Judas, Johnathan, and Simon Maccabeus secured religious freedom from the Seleucids. The revolt was completed when Simon Maccabeus established an independent dynasty c.142 B.C. The earlier Hasmonean, or Maccabean, rulers (Simon 142-136 B.C.; John Hyrcanus I 135-104 B.C.; and Judas Aristobulus I 104-103 B.C.) apparently did not strike coins. Hasmonean coinage was initiated by Alexander Janneaus (103-76 B.C.) who imitated earlier Seleucid issued minted at Jerusalem. Later, Janneaus struck coins with Jewish symbols. One such coin has a pomegranate within a double cornucopiae on the reverse. The obverse legend reads "Yehonata the High Priest and the Assembly of the Jews". In addition to the office of high priest, Janneaus was also appointed king.

ALEXANDER
JANNAEUS



JOHN
HYRCANUS

Alexander Jannaeus died in 76 B.C. and was succeeded by his wife, Salome Alexandra. Their two sons competed for the throne. In the struggle for power, John Hyrcanus II (67, 63-40 B.C.) sought the aid of the Nabataens. Aristobulus II (67-63 B.C.), who had expelled his brother from Jerusalem, withstood seige in that city. Eventually the Romans interceded. After hearing both claims, Pompey sided with Hyrcanus II and defeated and captured Aristobulus II.

JUDAH
ARISTOBULUS II

MATTATHIAS
ANTIGONUS

The last Hasmonean ruler was Mattathais Antigonus (40-37 B.C.), a son of Asistobulus II. Antigonus received aid from Parthia, invaded Jerusalem, and captured his uncle. Hyrcanus II was mutilated to prevent him from holding the office of high priest. The Romans supported Herod, the son of Antipater the Idumean, who killed Antigonus and established a new dynasty in 37 B.C.

Hasmonean coinage, with rare exception, was bronze. The usual coin was the perutah which is commonly called a lepton. The coins range in size from about 13 to 16 mm. in diameter. This accounts for the use of the Greek work, lepton, which means small.

TO BE CONTINUED
IN FUTURE ISSUES

A Numismatic History

of

THE KINGDOM OF CALLAWAY

by

Michael G. Pfefferkorn

The author is deeply indebted to William L. Hamilton for his assistance in verifying much of the historical information in this article. Credit also goes to Bill Crane who made part of his collection available for photography and Charles Proctor of Union Electric who provided photographs and historical data on the Callaway County Nuclear Plant.

PART I
A Brief History of Callaway County

The area, now known as Callaway County, was first settled by the French about 1800. The site for Cote Sans Dessein, the earliest town, was deeded to Baptiste Douchette in 1800. The town was formed by 1803. During the nineteenth century, the community relocated away from the Missouri River. Today, neither site is settled.

In 1818, this land was included in the boundaries of Montgomery County and J.T. Ferguson also built the first mill. On November 25, 1820, Callaway County was organized from territory stripped from Montgomery County. It was named in honor of Captain James Callaway who died in an Indian ambush at Loutre Creek in 1815. The first county seat was established at Elizabeth; however the government was removed to Fulton in 1825. Later, Fulton was chosen for the sites of the State Lunatic Asylum (1847) and the State School for the Deaf (1851).

Since many of the settlers had roots in Kentucky and Virginia, the overwhelming majority of the citizenry supported the Southern cause during the Civil War. Although a Confederate State of Missouri existed, it was soon forced to flee the state capital. The Southern sympathy naturally invited the interest of the Union military authorities. Thus, the Civil War set the stage for the events that gave the county the name, "Kingdom of Callaway". One source attributes the name to a confrontation between a local militia led by Col. Jefferson F. Jones and General John B. Henderson, who commanded the Union forces in Northeast Missouri. By bluffing with fake cannon, Col. Jones secured an agreement from Gen. Henderson not to invade the county. Shortly after the local militia broke up, Union forces occupied Fulton and commandeered the State Asylum and its grounds for several years. After the war Callaway County continued to show its sentiments by sending disenfranchised representatives to the state legislature.

By the turn of the century, two railroads traversed the county. The Chicago and Alton Railroad ran north and south and connected Auxvasse, Fulton and Cedar City. The Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad followed the Missouri River going through Portland, Tebbetts, Mokane and Cedar City. Important farm products included corn, horses and mules, and cattle. The horse and mule trade was especially important in the northern part of Callaway County which supplied mules for the A.E.F. in World War I. After the war, demand for mules dropped sharply as mechanization of military vehicles and farm equipment became commonplace.

Callaway County became the focus of international attention in 1946 when former British prime minister Winston Churchill gave his famous "Iron Curtain" speech. (see Fulton in Part II) This event was commemorated in the mid 1960's with a memorial in the form of a reconstructed seventeenth century church.

The decade of the 1970's brought Callaway County into the atomic age with the beginning of the construction of Union Electric's nuclear reactor facility near Reform. The site was announced in 1973 and permits were applied for in 1974. In 1975 and 1976, permits were granted by the Missouri Public Service Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission respectively. By April 1, 1981 the first reactor unit had reached 78% of completion. The unit is expected to be operational in 1983. A second unit is planned which is to be completed in 1990.

Photo Courtesy of Union Electric

Union Electric's Nuclear Reactor Facility in Callaway County, Mo.

PART II

The Tokens and Medals of Callaway County

AUXVASSE:

Clinton City, the earliest name for Auxvasse, was established as a post office on February 12, 1872. S.B. Myers was the postmaster. The town was actually laid out on October 27, 1873 by Thomas B. Harris. The post office and town names were changed to Auxvasse on April 2, 1874. John A. Harrison was postmaster at that date.

The population figures for Auxvasse are 1880 - 81; 1890 - 348; 1900 - 337; 1910 - 411; 1920 - 484; 1930 - 438; 1940 - 490; 1950 - 507; 1960 - 534; and 1970 - 808.

C.H. Brown & Co. operated a grocery in Auxvasse as early as 1910. By 1912, the firm had been renamed C.H. Brown & Son. No later listings were found. A.R. Brown, a contemporary, also operated a grocery c.1910 to 1916 here.

Obv. C.H. BROWN & SON / STAPLE / & / FANCY / GROCERIES / (ornament) / AUXVASSE, MO.

Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN TRADE

1. 25.0 mm. round brass

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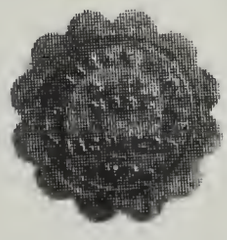
BACHELOR:

Bachelor is located in the northeast quarter of Callaway County. Thomas L. Galbreath (listed as T.M. Calbreath in the state gazatteers) became the first postmaster on July 27, 1875. Galbreath was succeeded by John W. English (c.1883-1885) and Tyler Bernard (c.1889-1898+). The post office closed on August 20, 1959.

Bachelor's population statistics are 1880 - ; 1890 - ; 1900 - 52; 1910 - 20; 1920 - 21; 1930 - 35; 1940 - ; 1950 - 30; 1960 - ; and 1970 - .

Bernard and Dudley operated a general store c.1889-1921+. From 1931 to 1933, William D. Bernard ran the company which was succeeded by George Hamilton and Son. Their store served the village c.1940 to c.1959. Today, there are no commercial establishments in Bachelor.



Obv. BERNARD & DUDLEY / GEN'L / MDSE. / * / BACHELOR / - / MO.

Rev. GOOD FOR / 1c / IN / MERCHANDISE

2. 19.0 mm. 12 scallops brass

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FULTON:

The county seat of Callaway County, laid out in 1825, was named Volney after a famous French scientist and atheist. A few days later, the county court renamed the town in honor of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the first practical steamboat. The plat and deed were filed on January 2, 1827 and February 19, 1829 respectively. Fulton was incorporated as a city in 1859.

Due to their central location within the state, Fulton, Columbia, and Jefferson City each became sites for state offices or institutions. In 1847, the legislature authorized the building of the State Lunatic Asylum in Fulton. It opened in 1851, but closed during the Civil War when it was taken over by Union troops. In 1863, the Asylum reopened. Currently the institution is known as State Hospital No. 1. Nearby is the State School for the Deaf which was housed at the Asylum at the time of its founding in 1851.

Public schools were organized in 1868. Two private colleges located in Fulton. Westminster College, successor to Fulton College, was chartered in 1853 under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri. William Woods College, which has been known by several names, moved from Camden Point to Fulton in 1890.

Banking was introduced in 1860 with the establishment of the Fulton Branch of the Western Bank of St. Joseph, which was succeeded by the private Bank of Wm.D. Snell in 1865. In 1871, Mr. Snell combined his assets with other investors to form the Callaway County Savings Bank. The firm name was later shortened to The Callaway Bank. Other banks include the Southern Bank of Fulton (founded 1871). The Home Savings Bank (founded 1890), and the Farmers' First National Bank (founded 1906, renamed The First National Bank of Fulton c. 1911, and closed April 13, 1926).

Lodges organized during the nineteenth century include A. F. & M. Fulton No. 48, A. O. U. W. Fulton No. 9 (1878), the Grange No. 61, I. O. O. F. No. 105, Knights Templar Calvary Commandery No. 28 (1875), and R. A. M. Orion Chapter No. 49 (1869).

Fulton has exhibited steady growth since the Civil War. The city's populations statistics are 1860 - ; 1870 - 1,585; 1880 - 2,409; 1890 - 4,314; 1900 - 4,883; 1910 - 5,228; 1920 - 5,595; 1930 - 6,105; 1940 - 8,297; 1950 - 10,052; 1960 - 11,131; and 1970 - 12,248.

Although Fulton has been the governmental, commercial, and banking center of Callaway County throughout most of its history, the city achieved its greatest historic significance shortly after World War II. Dr. Franc L. McCluer, president of Westminster College, with the personal aid of President Harry S. Truman, invited Sir Winston Churchill to address the school's faculty, students, and guests. After an introduction by President Truman, the former British prime minister delivered a speech entitled "The Sinews of Peace", which is best remembered as the "Iron Curtain" speech. Churchill's use of the phrase, Iron Curtain, created a new slang term for the distrust between the Soviet Union and the Western nations which has persisted to this day.

Efforts to create a memorial to that historic moment led to the suggestion that a badly damaged seventeenth century church be moved, reconstructed and restored at Fulton. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury had been destroyed in the German blitz of 1940. It was built of stones dating back to the 12th century and had been destroyed once before in the Great London Fire of 1666. Sir Christopher Wren, a leading architect designed and supervised the reconstruction after the fire. The church was dismantled in 1965. The first numbered stones arrived in Fulton in 1966 and on May 7, 1969 the church was rededicated.

Two medals and a medalet are among many items sold as souveniers to raise money to maintain the memorial. The medals were struck in bronze and silver by the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The medalet was designed with a loop for a key chain.

Obv. MARCH 5, 1946 • "IRON CURTAIN" SPEECH • FULTON, MISSOURI / (bust of Churchill facing right - F. GASPARRO under bust) / P (mint mark) / WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

Rev. • WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL AND LIBRARY • / DEDICATED / MAY 7 / 1869 / (church flanked at bottom by PF on left and ES on right) / WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, FULTON, MISSOURI and ES on right) / WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, FULTON, MISSOURI

3. 39.6 mm. round bronze
4. 39.6 mm. round silver

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Obv. • WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL • / (church) / FULTON MO.

Rev. (full facing bust) / WINSTON CHURCHILL

5. 29.4 mm. round white metal-plated brass looped at top

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Robert Briggs was the owner and operator of the Briggs' IGA Foodliner which was located on Highway 54 South. The tokens were used in compliance with a federal food stamp program regulation. In 1980, the company changed ownership and is now Schulte's IGA Foodliner.

Obv. BRIGGS' / (IGA logo) / FOODLINER / FULTON, MO
Rev. FOOD STAMP CREDIT / 1c / IN ELIGIBLE FOODS
6. 28.6 mm. round white lettering on black plastic

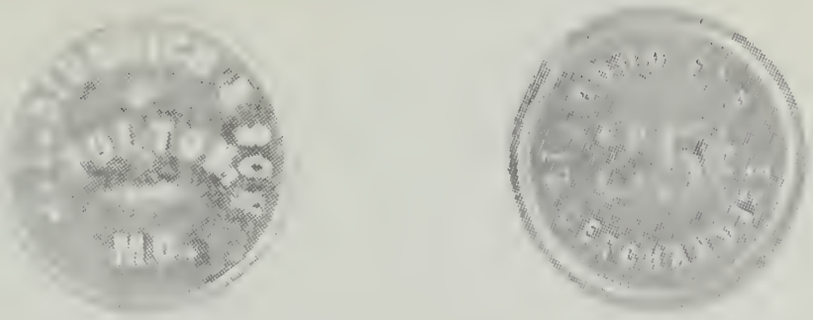
Obv. BRIGGS' / (IGA logo) / FOODLINER / FULTON, MO
Rev. FOOD STAMP CREDIT / 5c / IN ELIGIBLE FOODS
7. 28.6 mm. round white lettering on green plastic

Obv. BRIGGS' / (IGA logo) / FOODLINER / FULTON, MO
Rev. FOOD STAMP CREDIT / 10c / IN ELIGIBLE FOODS
8. 28.6 mm. round white lettering on blue plastic

Obv. BRIGGS' / (IGA logo) / FOODLINER / FULTON, MO
Rev. FOOD STAMP CREDIT / 25c / IN ELIGIBLE FOODS
9. 28.6 mm. round white lettering on red plastic

Obv. BRIGGS' / (IGA logo) / FOODLINER / FULTON, MO
Rev. FOOD STAMP CREDIT / 50c / IN ELIGIBLE FOODS
10. 28.6 mm. round white lettering on pink plastic

John Lincoln Gingrich operated a grocery on the north side of the Courthouse Square c.1914 to 1918. The address was 13 E. 5th St.



Obv. J.L. GINGRICH & SON / •⁘• / FULTON, / ⁘ / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 25c / IN MERCHANDISE
11. 27.0 mm. round aluminum

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Gordon's Cafe was the successor to a bar-cafe operated by "Toots" Morsinkoff. Bill Gordon ran his business c.1939 to 1956 on the west side of the Courthouse Square at 403 Court St.

Obv. GORDON'S / CAFE / FULTON, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN TRADE
12. 21.0 mm. 8 scallops brass

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The Jameson Livery was located in a large barn at 8th and Court Sts. In addition to his passenger service, Jameson rented fancy riding horses, buggies, sulkies, hearses, and light and heavy drayage wagons. His token (one of four known) is listed in Atwood's transportation token catalogue as Missouri 350A. See also the Tucker Transfer Co. of Fulton for related information.

Obv. JAMESON'S / * • * / TRANSFER / ⁔ • ⁔ / FULTON, MO.
Rev. GOOD FROM / * + * / HOTEL / TO / DEPOT
13. 31.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

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Standing in front of the Palace Hotel at 5th and Market Sts., Fulton, Mo., are three rigs belonging to the Jameson Livery Co. Shown above are a closed passenger rig, an open passenger rig, and a light drayage wagon.

The Orion Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons was chartered in 1869 and currently has about 80 members. The lodge occupied quarters at 501 Court St. for many years. Bequests and donations by Preston McCall led to the building of a new home at 5th and Jefferson Sts.

Obv. ⊙ ORION CHAPTER No 49 R.A.M. ⊙ / CHARTERED OCTOBER 7th / ONE / PENNY / ∴ 1869 ∴ / FULTON MISSOURI

Rev. (masonic keystone flanked mallet and chisel)

14. 31.0 mm. round copper

14a. 31.0 mm. round copper (WAH monogram in center)

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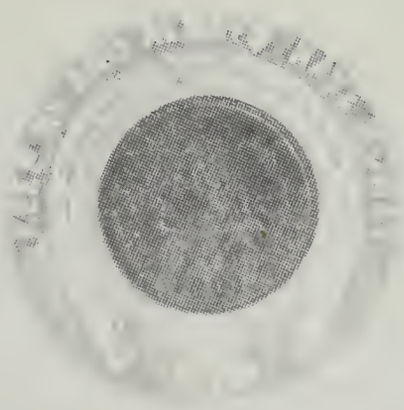
The real estate firm of J.R. Penn and J.E. Sallee dates back at least to 1896. Judging from Mr. Penn's home, which still stands at 325 W. 7th St., the company was quite prosperous.



Obv. PENN & SALLEE. / REAL ESTATE, LOAN / & INSURANCE AGENTS, FULTON, MO.

Rev. KEEP ME AND ALWAYS HAVE MONEY / (horseshoe and shamrock)

15. 35.0 mm. round aluminum encased 1901 Indian Head cent

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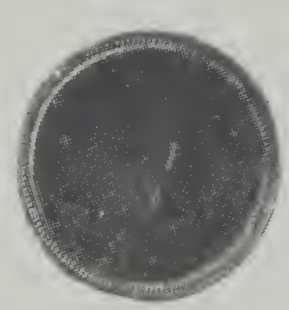
Jas. T. Pollard was a drug store proprietor c.1920-1931+. His firm succeeded the partnerships of Toney and Tucker c.1910 and Pollard and Tucker c.1912 to 1919. The drug store occupied at least two locations, 15 E. 5th St. and the corner of 5th and Market Sts.



Obv. JAS. T. POLLARD / GOOD FOR / 5c / SODA / OR CIGAR (first and last lines only are incuse)
Rev. blank
16. 23.5 mm. round brass

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L.W. Stine operated a combination tavern and restaurant at 10 W. 5th St. from the late 1930's to about 1950.

Obv. STINE'S / GRILL / FULTON, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN BEER
17. 18.0 mm. octagonal brass

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James R. Tucker, locally known as J. Roy Tucker, bought Jameson's Transfer Co. (q.v.) sometime before 1912. At various times, Tucker also sold coal, oil, and lime. His transfer business, which operated from a large rock barn at 719 Nichols St., flourished until the mid-1930's. The metal tokens were used first. The last token issued was made of a less durable fibre material. Supposedly a drummer, who had ridden in another company's rig to his hotel from the depot, decided to ride Tucker's line back to the station. He presented the driver with the metal token with the explanation that he had acquired the token when visiting Fulton several years earlier. Tucker, so the story goes, then decided to issue a token that would wear out and not be hoarded. J. Roy Tucker's tokens (nos. 18, 19, 20, and 21) are listed by Atwood as Missouri 350 B, 350 C, 350 D, and 350 E.

Obv. TUCKER TRANSFER CO. / SUCCESSORS / -TO- / JAMESON'S / TRANSFER / FULTON / -MO.-

Rev. GOOD FROM / * + * / HOTEL / TO / DEPOT

18. 31.0 mm. round aluminum
19. 31.5 mm. round brass
20. 32.0 mm. round brass

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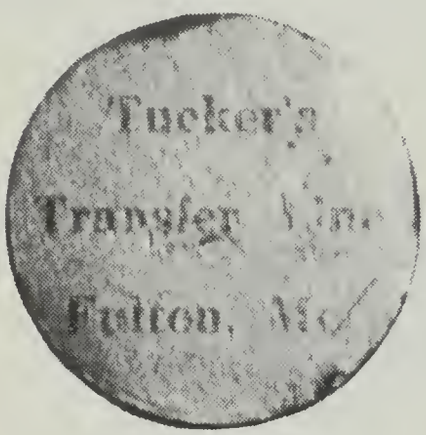

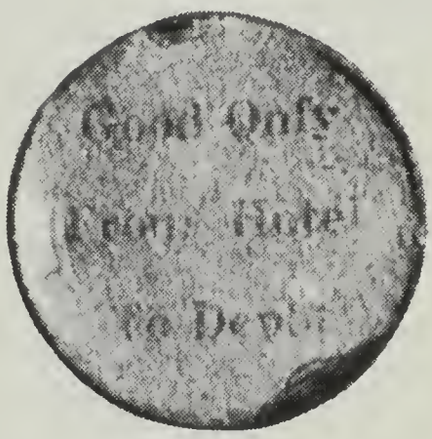

Obv. Tucker's / Transfer Line / Fulton, Mo.

Rev. Good Only / From Hotel / To Depot

21. 36.0 mm. round black printing on orange red cardboard

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NEW BLOOMFIELD:

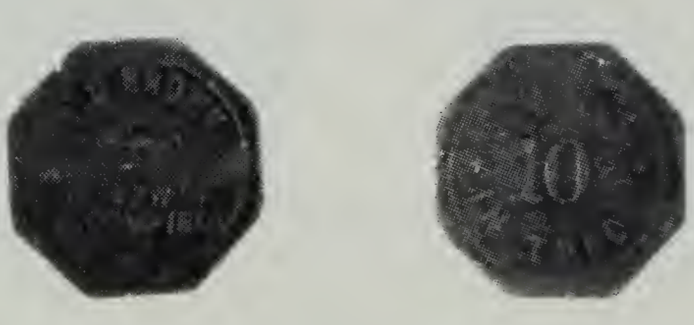
Bloomfield, the original name for this town, was renamed when it was discovered that a Stoddard County community had already taken that name. Legend has it that the site was also known as Pin Hook. The town was laid out in 1836 by Enoch Murray. A post office bearing the New Bloomfield designation, however, was not opened until June 16, 1841 when James D. McGary became the first postmaster.

Although trains were opposed in the 1850's, the Chicago and Alton Railroad provided the main means of transportation to and from the town during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. After a successful street fair in 1906, the community served as the site of the Callaway County Fairs from 1908 to 1915.

New Bloomfield's population statistics are 1860 - ; 1870 - ; 1880 - 100; 1890 - 100; 1900 - 146; 1910 - 146; 1920 - 153; 1930 - 275; 1940 - 200; 1950 - 125; 1960 - 200; and 1970 - 150.

Harry D. Brown was a druggist in New Bloomfield c.1910-1940+. He also ran the local auto agency c.1918-1921+ as well as a branch in Fulton from 1918 to 1919. H.D. Brown was president of the short lived (c.1922-1924) State Bank of New Bloomfield. Brown's drug store has been razed.

Brown's Pharmacy in New Bloomfield



Obv. * H.D. BROWN * / --●-- / NEW / BLOOMFIELD / MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / 10c / IN TRADE
22. 22.0 mm. octagonal brass

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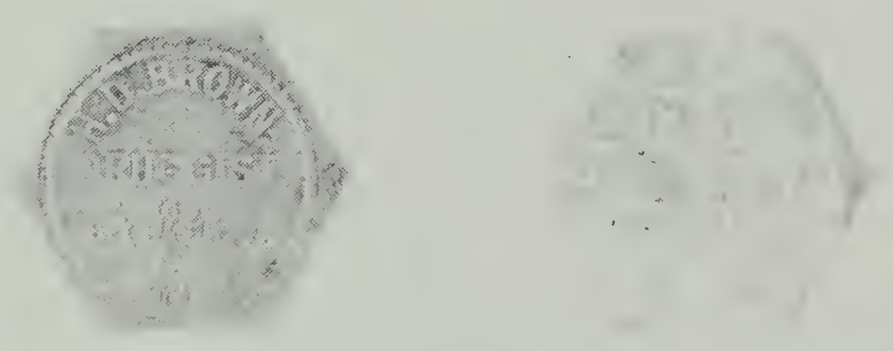

Obv. H.D. BROWN / ●●● / DRUGGIST / NEW / BLOOMFIELD / ●●● / MO.
Rev. 10 / SODA (in lozenge over the numeral)
23. 23.0 mm. hexagonal aluminum

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PORTLAND:

Portland was laid out in September, 1831 by John Yates and Eden Benson. The post office was opened on February 19, 1832 with Albert G. Boone as the first postmaster. The population statistics are 1860 - ; 1870 - ; 1880 - 100; 1890 - ; 1900 - ; 1910 - 146; 1920 - 153; 1930 - 275; 1940 - ; 1950 - 125; 1960 - 200; and 1970 - 150.

Portland, located a short distance downstream from the juncture of the Osage and Missouri Rivers, was a desirable landing for steamboats bound for up-river settlements. Freight for Fulton was unloaded here and transferred overland. The steamboat traffic made Portland a thriving community in the last half of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries.

Four companies, (Brashear & Son, H.L. Callicott, W.H. Garrett & Son, and the Portland Co-op. Association) are known to have used tokens.

The Brashear family was in the general store business as early as 1879. A.L. Brashear & Son was the title of a company which flourished from 1889 to 1893. A.L. Brashear is recorded alone from 1898 to 1913. The style of the tokens seems to indicate that they were issued by a later firm, A.N. Brashear & Son. A.N. Brashear is listed as the owner of a saloon (1893), confectionery (1900-1916), and a grocery (1914-1916). A.N. Brashear & Son ran a general store from 1918 to 1921+. By 1933, A.N. Brashear was again the sole proprietor of the general store. Only 60 specimens of the Brashear & Son tokens are known.

Obv. * BRASHEAR * / & / SON / . ⌒ . / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / 5 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
24. 22.0 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. * BRASHEAR * / & / SON / . ⌒ . / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / 10 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
25. 24.1 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. * BRASHEAR * / & / SON / . ⌒ . / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / 25 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
26. 29.0 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. * BRASHEAR * / & / SON / . ⌒ . / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / 50 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
27. 31.0 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. * BRASHEAR * / & / SON / . ⌒ . / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / 100 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
28. 35.2 mm. round aluminum

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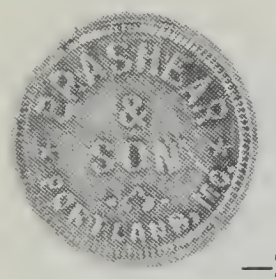

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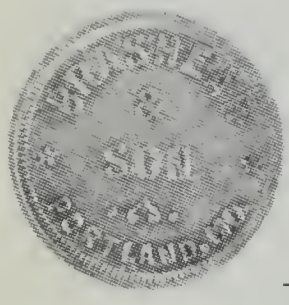

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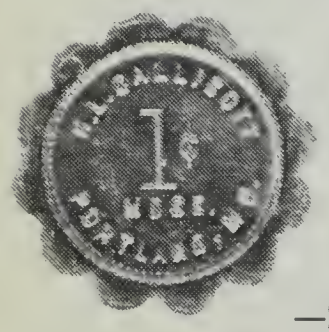

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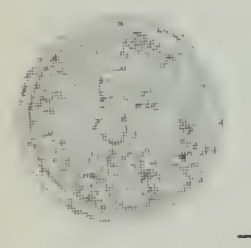

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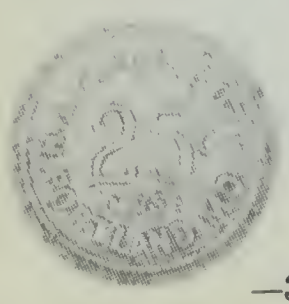

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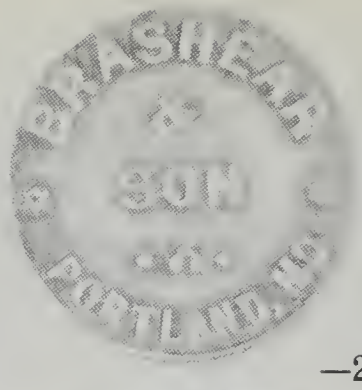

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—33—

—34—

H.L. Callicott operated a drug store (c.1910-1913) and a general store (c.1910-1916). A hoard of the Callicott tokens was discovered and subsequently stolen. The stolen tokens have never come to light and currently only about 12 to 15 sets are known to be in collectors hands.

Obv. H.L. CALLICOTT / 1c / MDSE. / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1c / MERCHANDISE
29. 26.3 mm. 12 scallops aluminum

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Obv. H.L. CALLICOTT / 5c / MDSE / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / MERCHANDISE
30. 18.4 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. H.L. CALLICOTT / 10c / MDSE / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / 10c / MERCHANDISE
31. 21.0 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. H.L. CALLICOTT / 2·5c / MDSE / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 2·5c / MERCHANDISE
32. 23.9 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. H.L. CALLICOTT / 50c / MDSE. / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 50c / MERCHANDISE
33. 30.5 mm. round aluminum

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Obv. * H.L. CALLICOTT * / 1^{00} / MDSE. / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. * GOOD FOR * / (ornament) / 1^{00} / (ornament) / MERCHANDISE
34. 37.5 mm. round aluminum

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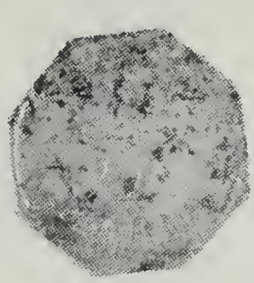


W.H. Garrett & Son operated a general store and a mill c.1910 to 1918. Currently this company is represented by a single surviving token.

Obv. W.H. GARRETT & SON / (fleur de lis) / PORTLAND, / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN MERCHANDISE
35. 21.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

. . . . . .

The Portland Co-op. Association does not appear in available records; however, it is possible that the organization may be the same as or a successor to the Portland Co-operative Company which operated a general store from 1879 to 1898+. Co-operative general stores do not seem to be unusual in the lower Missouri River Valley during the late 19th century. Only one token is known to exist.

Obv. P. CO-OP. ASSN. / 50c IN MDSE. / PORTLAND, MO.
Rev. blank
36. 25.0 mm. square brass

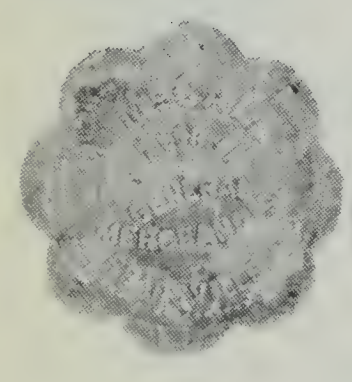
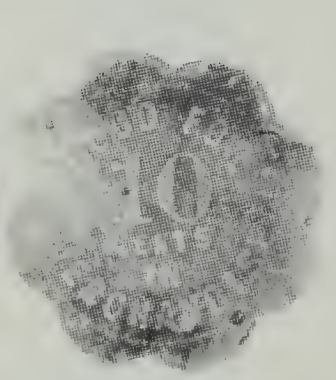
. . . . . .

READSVILLE:

Readsville was founded in 1856 by John A. Read who also served as its first postmaster. Readsville's population statistics are 1860 - ; 1870 - ; 1880 - 65; 1890 - ; 1900 - ; 1910 - 50; 1920 - 52; 1930 - 65; 1940 - ; 1950 - 12; 1960 - 22; and 1970 - 20.

Monroe McCall, the only token issuer, is recorded as a blacksmith (1889-1898), hardware dealer (1898), and a general storekeeper (1910-1931). In 1933, M. McCall is listed as having a general store in Portland. McCall's store burned and some of the salvaged parts were used to build the Portland structure.

The only surviving store in Readsville is that of W.A. Davis & Son which was built in 1917 by Riley and Clyde Davis. The two brothers used their father's company name because of the already established reputation and credit. The store name was eventually changed to Davis Bros. Store. The firm was sold to Carl Dixon on July 1st, 1979.

Obv. -M. McCALL- / DEALER IN / -•- / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE / -•- / READSVILLE, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / CENTS / IN / MERCHANDISE
37. 28.5 mm. scallops aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. M. McCALL / DEALER IN / GENERAL / MDSE. / READSVILLE / - / MO.
Rev. (diamond) GOOD FOR (diamond) / $1^{00} / IN / MERCHANDISE
38. 31.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

REFORM:

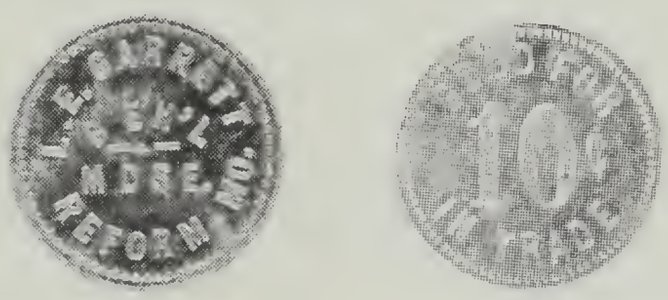
Reform was settled in 1830 when the first house was built by F.W. Duncan. Wm. E. Garrett opened the post office on July 26, 1853. The population statistics are 1860 - ; 1870 - ; 1880 - 150; 1890 - 30; 1900 - ; 1910 - 10; 1920 - 11; 1930 - 30; 1940 - ; 1950 - 35; 1960 - ; and 1970 - .

L. Edgar Garrett and his family operated the general store in Reform from 1919 to 1964 when it passed to Charley Holland, a son-in-law. The store was sold to Union Electric which needed a large tract of land in the area on which to build its nuclear reactor. The existing buildings were razed leaving only the town sign. The site is now occupied by a trailer town of construction workers and a few commercial establishments including a cafe and a filling station.

Less than 30 of the L.E. Garrett tokens, including all four denominations are believed to have survived.

Obv. L.E. GARRETT / GEN'L / -•- / MDSE. / REFORM, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN TRADE
39. 21.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .



Obv. L.E. GARRETT / GEN'L / -•- / MDSE. / REFORM, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN TRADE
40. 24.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. L.E. GARRETT / GEN'L / -•- / MDSE. / REFORM, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 25c / IN TRADE
41. 27.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

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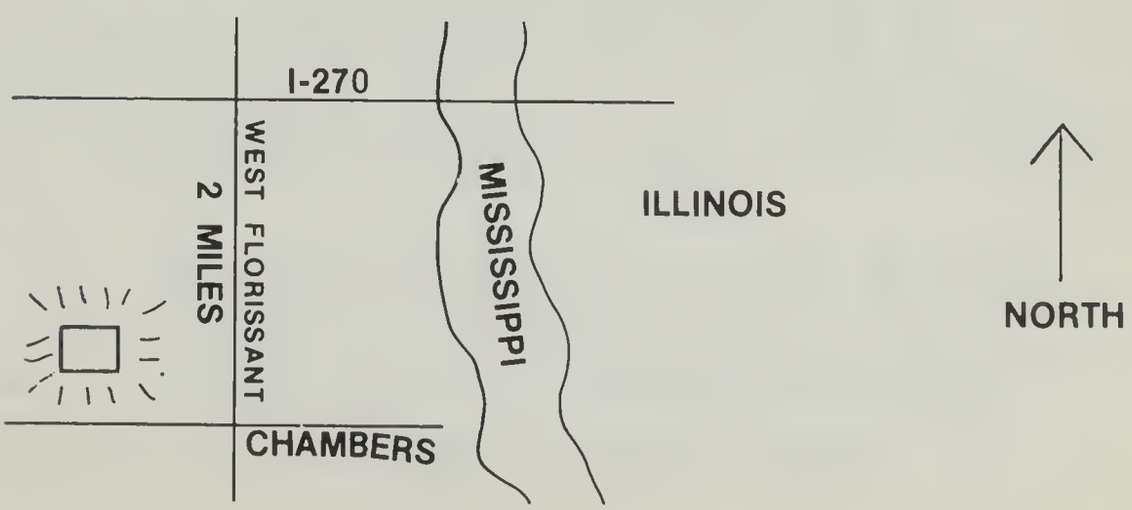

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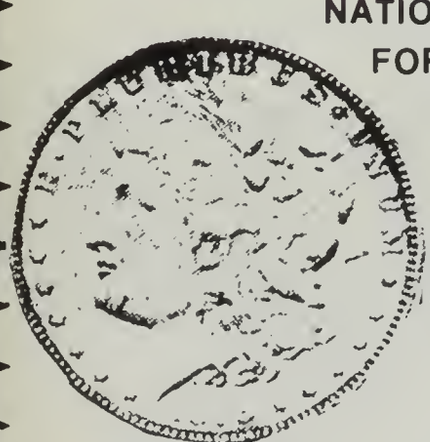

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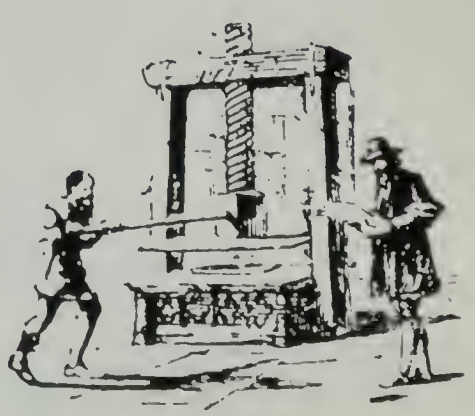


Obv. L.E. GARRETT / GEN'L / -●- / MDSE. / REFORM, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 50c / IN TRADE
42. 30.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

Photo Courtesy of Union Electric

L.E. Garrett store which was demolished in c.1973.

STEEDMAN:

The population statistics for Steedman are 1900 - ; 1910 - 20; 1920 - 21; 1930 - 40; 1940 - ; 1950 - 50; 1960 - 45; and 1970 - 35.

The opening of the post office at Steedman on January 1, 1894, provides an approximate date of the town's establishment. Currently, the post office operates only on a limited time basis. Also still active is the Steedman Bank, which was founded c. 1916.

Two firms, Becker Bros. and Becker & Son, issued tokens. Becker & Son is recorded as operating a mill (1913), a general store (1913-1914), and a seed, grain, and elevator company (1918-1919). Becker & Son may have been succeeded at the general store by Becker & Tate in 1916.

Becker Bros. operated a general store (1918-1959+). Becker Bros. probably was the successor firm to Becker & Tate. By 1940, the company was headquartered at Cedar City. The firm also had a blacksmith shop by 1940.

Obv. BECKER / BROS. / STEEDMAN / - / MO.
Rev. (diamond) GOOD FOR (diamond) / 5c / IN TRADE
43. 21.1 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER / BROS. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN TRADE
44. 22.3 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER / BROS. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. (diamond) GOOD FOR (diamond) / 25c / IN TRADE
45. 25.7 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER / BROS. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. (star) GOOD FOR (star) / •-• / 50c / •-• / IN TRADE
46. 28.7 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER / - / BROS. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. (diamond) GOOD FOR (diamond) / 1^{00} / IN TRADE
47. 31.1 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER & SON / - / GENL. / MDSE. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN / MERCHANDISE
48. 21.1 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER & SON / - / GENL. / MDSE. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN / MERCHANDISE
49. 22.3 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER & SON / - / GENL. / MDSE. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. (star) GOOD FOR (star) / 25c / •IN• / MERCHANDISE
50. 25.7 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

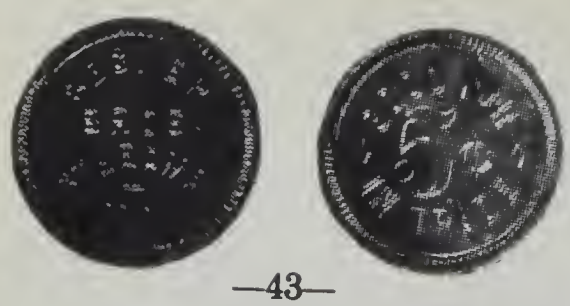
Obv. BECKER & SON / - / GENL. / MDSE. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. (star) GOOD FOR (star) / 50c / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
51. 28.6 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Obv. BECKER & SON / - / GENL. / MDSE. / STEEDMAN, / - / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1^{00} / -•- / IN MERCHANDISE
52. 31.1 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Former Becker & Son store in Steedman, Mo.



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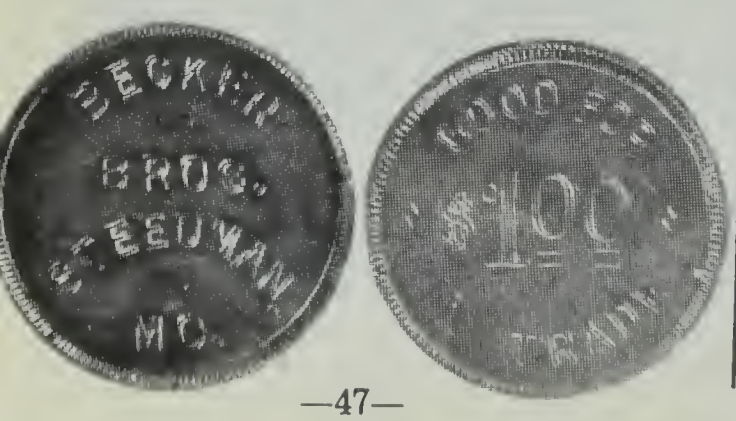


—47—

—52—

WILLIAMSBURG:

The earliest settlement at this site appears to be Fruits which had a post office established on January 4, 1828. On September 28, 1835, the Fruits post office was closed and another was opened under the designation of Williamsburg. According to tradition, Williamsburg was actually laid out some two years after it was founded. Courthouse records date the plat from December 1, 1836. B.G.D. Moxley, a partner with Harvey Williams and a man named Compton, is credited with laying out the town. The three partners also operated the village's first store.

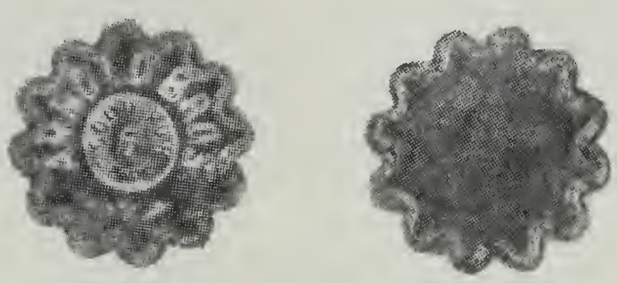
Williamsburg's location was significant because of the difficult terrain due east of there. The Loutre River and the nearby hills were hazardous for overloaded wagons. Since flat prairie west of Williamsburg offered no resistence to the frontier traveller, the little town soon gained prominence as a provisioning point.

Williamsburg's population statistics are 1860 - ; 1870 - ; 1880 - 106; 1890 - ; 1900 - ; 1910 - 100; 1920 - 105; 1930 - 36; 1940 - ; 1950 - 84; 1960 - 70; and 1970 - 90.

In its heyday, the town was a thriving community with a number of stores. When federal highways were built, U.S. 40 passed through Williamsburg and its merchants catered to the travellers between St. Louis and Kansas City. The Interstate Highway System, which stressed the concept of limited access, was built away from existing towns and commercial districts. I-70, which replaced U.S. 40, was built about one-half mile south of Williamsburg. Today, only one general store remains in business there.

Williamsburg seems to have the largest concentration of token issuing merchants in Callaway. The stores of Arnold Bros., B.R. Crane and Son, F.K. Garver, Ham's General Store, C.E. Martin, Reid and Garrett, and Tate and Sons used at least two demoninations of tokens.

The Arnold Bros. operated a general store from 1885 to 1898. By 1910, the company was listed only as dealing in drugs. The business was the successor to Arnold & Co. (dry goods-1876), Arnold, Lail, and Covington (general store-1879), and Arnold and Covington (general store-1881 to 1883).



Obv. ARNOLD BROS. / GOOD FOR / 5 / CENTS / - * -
Rev. blank
53. 22.0 mm. 12 scallops brass

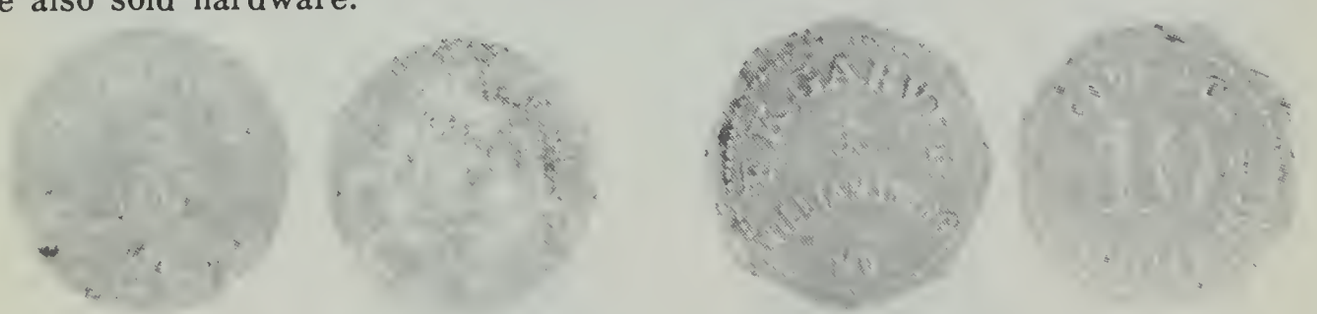
. . . . . .

Obv. ARNOLD BROS. / GOOD FOR / 10c / - * -
Rev. blank
54. 23.0 mm. round brass

. . . . . .

Crane's Store is the only remaining general store in Williamsburg. B.R. Crane of Mineola bought the store from T.V. Ham c. 1920. The business was then operated as a branch of B.R. Crane and Son. Tokens made for the Mineola Store were used in Williamsburg until the late 1940's. For a catalogue of these tokens see "Harrison and Crane, Mineola Merchants," **Missouri Journal of Numismatics,** July, 1979, pp. 23-28.

F.K. Garver is recorded as a blacksmith (1910-1914) and a dealer in implements (1913-1919). He also ran a confectionery (1913-1919) and a general store (1916) where he also sold hardware.



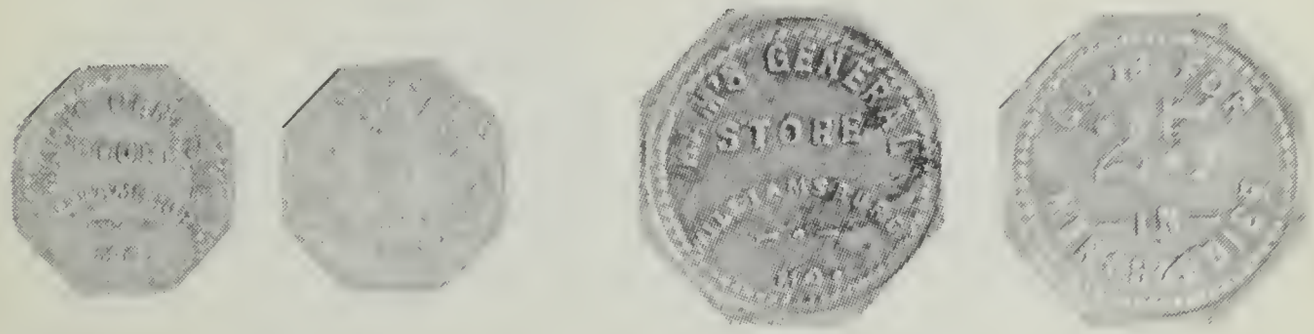
Obv. F.K. GARVER / (fleur de lis) / WILLIAMSBURG / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN MERCHANDISE
55. 24.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. F.K. GARVER / (fleur de lis) / WILLIAMSBURG / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN MERCHANDISE
56. 24.5 mm. octagonal aluminum

. . . . . .

S.B. Ham operated a general store here c. 1914. Evidently, he was succeeded by T.V. Ham who sold out to B.R. Crane c.1920.

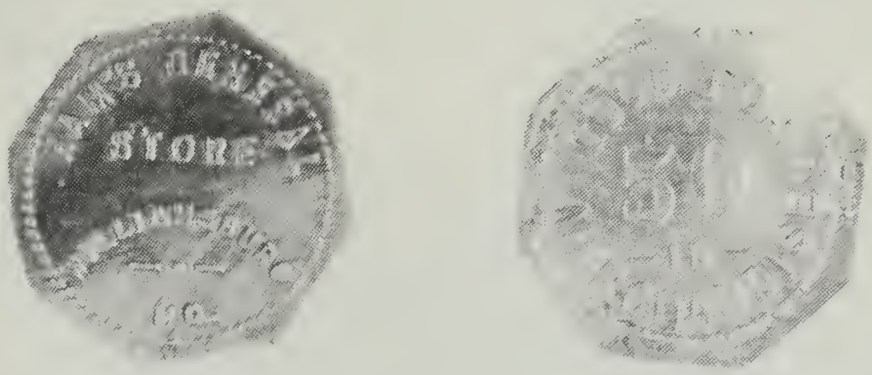


Obv. HAM'S GENERAL / STORE / WILLIAMSBURG / -●- / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
57. 20.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

. . . . . .

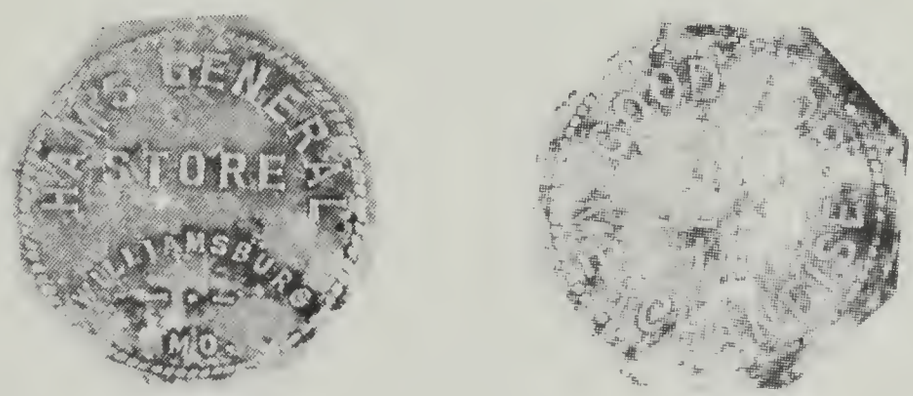
Obv. HAM'S GENERAL / STORE / WILLIAMSBURG / -●- / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 25 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
58. 27.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

. . . . . .



Obv. HAM'S GENERAL / STORE / WILLIAMSBURG / -●- / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 50 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
59. 30.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

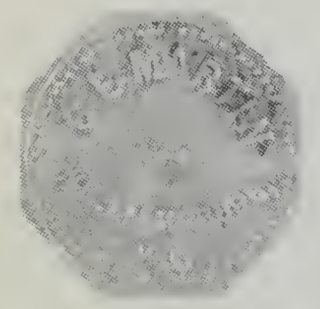
. . . . . .



Obv. HAM'S GENERAL / STORE / WILLIAMSBURG / -●- / MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 100 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
60. 33.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

. . . . . .

C.E. Martin ran a general store in Williamsburg c.1910-1914.



Obv. C.E. MARTIN / (bowtie ornament) / WILLIAMSBURG, / MO. / ADAMS, ST. L. (minute letters)
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN MERCHANDISE
61. 25.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. C.E. MARTIN / (bowtie ornament) / WILLIAMSBURG, / MO. / ADAMS, ST. L. (minute letters)
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN MERCHANDISE
62. 25.0 mm. round aluminum

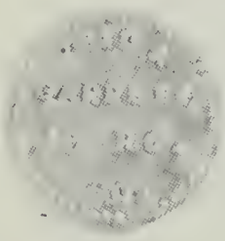
. . . . . .

Former C.E. Martin store in Williamsburg, Mo.

Obv. C.E. MARTIN / (bowtie ornament) / WILLIAMSBURG, / MO. / ADAMS, ST. L. (minute letters)
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1^{00} / IN MERCHANDISE
63. 24.8 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

It is uncertain when Reid and Garrett operated their store; however, Henry W. Reid ran a general store from 1916 to 1921+. Reid and Garrett was probably a successor firm.



Obv. REID & / GARRETT / MERC. / CO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
64. 20.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. REID & / GARRETT / MERC. / CO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / -IN- / MERCHANDISE
65. 23.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

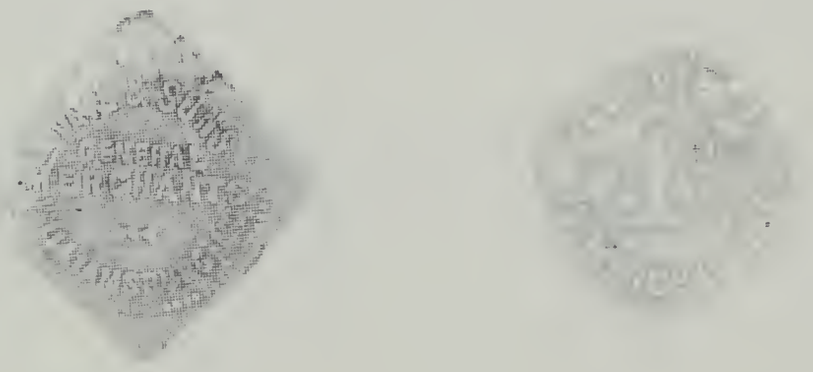
The Tate and Sons general store was in business c.1910.

Obv. TATE & SONS / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / ▶•◀ / WILLIAMSBURG, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5c / IN MERCHANDISE
66. 25.0 mm. round aluminum

. . . . . .

Obv. TATE & SONS / GENERAL / MERCHANTS /▶•◀ / WILLIAMSBURG, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10c / IN MERCHANDISE
67. 25.0 mm. octagonal aluminum

. . . . . .

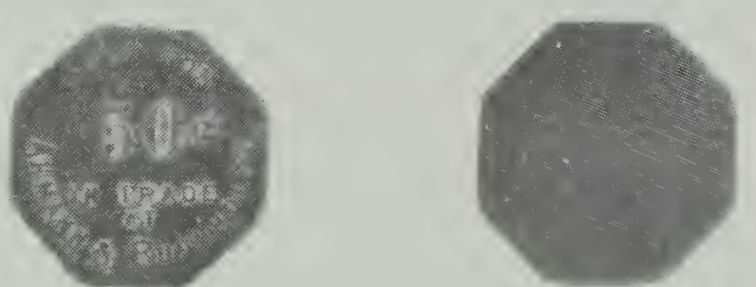


Obv. TATE & SONS / GENERAL / MERCHANTS /▶•◀ / WILLIAMSBURG, MO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1^{00} / IN MERCHANDISE
68. 24.0 mm. square aluminum

. . . . . .

UNATTRIBUTED MAVERICK

The following token was found in Callaway County. To date no definite identification has been made.



Obv. GOOD FOR / 50c / IN TRADE / AT / AHMANN & BUCHHOLTZ
Rev. blank
— 22.0 mm. octagonal brass

A DIRECTORY OF

CALLAWAY COUNTY PLACE NAMES

The information below has been gleaned from a variety of sources including Campbell's 1873 Missouri Atlas, several county atlases, Rand McNally atlases dating from 1885 to 1890, plat maps, R.G. Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial directories, the Missouri State Gazetteers, the postal records of the National Archives, Campbell's 1875 Missouri Gazetteer, and the **HISTORY OF CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI** published in 1884 by the National Historical Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Frequently different sources provide conflicting information. The record established by the 1884 Callaway County History has been accepted over Campbell's 1875 gazetteer. Maps indicate three sets of townships. When possible, all township names associated with a given place have been listed with the most current nearest the place name.

PLACE NAME	TOWNSHIP NAME	DATE PLATTED OR FOUNDED	POST OFFICE OPENED	POST OFFICE CLOSED	MERCHANTS RECORDED
Auxvasse (Clinton City)	Jackson	10/22/1873	4/2/1874	---	1876-1959*
Bachelor	Jackson		7/27/1875	8/20/1959	1876-1959*
Barkersville	Cote Sans Dessein	1867	9/21/1876	4/5/1897	1879-1893
Becker			6/6/1892	?	nl
Bigbee (Guthrie)	Guthrie (Cedar)	6/10/1872	9/26/1872	4/20/1874	nl
Bloomfield (Pin Hook & New Bloomfield)	Cedar	1836			nl
Boughner	Cedar	c.1905			nl
Boydsville	Round Prairie		1/26/1858	9/27/1906	1860; 1898-1933
Bryans or Bryans Station	Jackson		flag stop	no p.o.	nl
Caldwell	Caldwell		6/14/1880	9/7/1892	1883-1891

PLACE NAME	TOWNSHIP NAME	DATE PLATTED OR FOUNDED	POST OFFICE OPENED	POST OFFICE CLOSED	MERCHANTS RECORDED
Caldwell's Mills	Cedar?		-	-	nl
Callaway	Calwood		5/30/1894	4/23/1906	1898-1910
Callaway Station	Fulton		flag stop	no p.o.	nl
Calwood	Calwood	c.1860	3/19/1874	?	1876-1940*
Carrington or Carrington City	Round Prairie	6/5/1872	1/14/1873	?	1876-1940*
Cedar City	Summit (Cedar)	1/--/1870	3/10/1871	---	1876-1959*
Centerville	Nine Mile Prairie?		10/12/1836	2/3/1842	nl
Clara			1/14/1892	1/25/1893	nl
Clinton City (Auxvasse)	Jackson (Liberty)		2/12/1872	4/2/1874	see Auxvasse
Concord	Liberty	1837	12/19/1838	6/20/1904	1860-1921
Cote Race Prairie	Auxvasse?		-	-	nl
Cote Sans Dessein	Cote Sans Dessein	c.1800(1808)	2/26/1838	4/4/1907	1860-1940
Crop Plains			2/3/1837	?	nl
Curdsville			5/29/1854	12/5/1854	nl
Cynthiana (Guthrie)	Cedar		-	-	nl
Dailey	St. Aubert?		-	-	nl
Dixie	Caldwell		9/7/1892	10/14/1905	1893-1931*
Earl	Bourbon		5/1/1891	4/30/1907	1893-1921
Effie	Cote Sans Dessein		10/15/1890	4/30/1907	nl
Elizabeth	St. Aubert		unofficial	p.o.	nl
Elkins	Caldwell		5/11/1895	1/14/1905	1914-1916
Ellerslie	Cedar		station on	C & A RR	nl
Folsom	Cedar		9/26/1887	7/31/1905	1889-1898
Fruits (Williamsburg ?)	Nine Mile Prairie		1/4/1828	9/28/1835	nl
Fulton (Volney)	Fulton	1825	11/13/1826	---	1860-1959*
Garrett	Auxvasse		6/17/1898	8/31/1905	nl
Garrett's Mill	Auxvasse?		-	-	nl

PLACE NAME	TOWNSHIP NAME	DATE PLATTED OR FOUNDED	POST OFFICE OPENED	POST OFFICE CLOSED	MERCHANTS RECORDED
Green Hill			7/8/1843	?	nl
Guthrie (Cynthiana)	Guthrie (Cedar)	6/10/1872	4/2/1874	12/31/1954	1876-1956*
Ham's Prairie	St. Aubert		11/9/1865	?	1876-1940*
Hatton	Liberty		3/29/1882	?	1883-1940*
Heilburn	Auxvasse		-	-	nl
Hempstead	Cote Sans Dessein		12/5/1868	9/26/1872	nl
Hereford	Liberty		8/25/1898	4/30/1907	1910-1940
Hibernia P.O.	Auxvasse ?		2/17/1829	---	see Holt's Summitt
Hibernia Station			flag stop	-	nl
Holt's Summit (Hibernia Station)	Summit (Cedar)	9/7/1870	1/15/1869	---	1876-1959*
Hord	Summit (Cedar)		11/30/1881	1/14/1895	1885-1893
Jackson's Mills	Cote Sans Dessein		-	-	nl
Jones Tan Yard	Auxvasse ?				
Kingden	Calwood (Nine Mile Prairie)		3/27/1828	3/19/1874	nl
Kingdom City (McCredie)			-	-	nl
Libby	McCredie (Liberty & Jackson)		11/2/1970	---	1940*
Locust Grove			6/28/1880	11/18/1880	nl
Maiden	Liberty ?		2/13/1837	?	nl
McCredie (Kingdom City)	Shamrock (Nine Mile Prairie)		5/19/1891	?	1893
Millersburg	McCredie (Liberty & Jackson)	9/20/1871	9/4/1872	10/31/1970	1876-1959
Mokane (St. Aubert)	Bourbon	10/--/1829	11/2/1832	11/30/1953	1876-1940*
Moore's Landing	St. Aubert		6/6/1893	---	1876-1959*
Moore's Mill	St. Aubert ?		-	-	nl
			-	-	nl

PLACE NAME	TOWNSHIP NAME	DATE PLATTED OR FOUNDED	POST OFFICE OPENED	POST OFFICE CLOSED	MERCHANTS RECORDED
Musick	Cote Sans Dessein		5/14/1890	4/30/1907	1893-1913
New Bloomfield (Bloomfield & Pin Hook)	Cedar	1836	6/16/1841	---	1876-1959*
New Prairie Home	Auxvasse ?		-	-	nl
Nine Mile Prairie	Nine Mile Prairie ?		8/24/1832	?	nl
North Fulton	Fulton		-	-	nl
North Jefferson	Summit (Cedar)		-	-	1914-1921
Oak Level	Nine Mile Prairie		-	-	nl
Pierce	Liberty		5/16/1851	?	nl
Pin Hook (Bloomfield & New Bloomfield)	Cedar		-	-	nl
Pitcher	Caldwell		7/27/1897	3/31/1904	1910-1940
Poplar Grove			12/9/1841	5/22/1845	nl
Portland	Auxvasse	9/--/1831	2/19/1832	---	1876-1959*
Pottersville		1827	-	-	nl
Prairie Fork			8/5/1879	?	1881-1885
Prairie Home			-	-	nl
Prentiss	Caldwell ?		11/15/1902	10/15/1904	nl
Readsville	Auxvasse	1856	2/12/1856	?	1876-1959*
Reform	Auxvasse	1830	7/26/1853	?	1860-1959*
Republican Fork		1830	3/9/1836	7/11/1837	nl
Round Prairie	Cedar		10/29/1829	12/31/1840	nl
St. Aubert Smith's Landing & Mokane)	St. Aubert	11/17/1848	9/7/1849	6/6/1893	see Mokane
Shamrock	Shamrock (Nine Mile Prairie)		1/10/1833	?	1881-1959
Smith's Landing St. Aubert & Mokane)	St. Aubert		-	-	see Mokane

PLACE NAME	TOWNSHIP NAME	DATE PLATTED OR FOUNDED	POST OFFICE OPENED	POST OFFICE CLOSED	MERCHANTS RECORDED
South Cedar	Summit		-	-	nl
Steedman	Auxvasse		1/31/1894	---	1898-1959*
Stephens (Stephen's Store)	Cleveland (Bourbon)		7/30/1912	?	1876-1956
Stephen's Store (Stephens)	Cleveland (Bourbon)		4/11/1862	7/30/1912	see Stephens
Stringfield's Store	Nine Mile Prairie		1/29/1856	3/2/1861	1856-1860
Tebbetts	Cote Sans Dessein		1/14/1895	---	1898-1959*
Toledo	Calwood		5/20/1887	3/15/1905	1898-1916
Venice	Shamrock		11/24/1894	4/30/1907	1898-1933
Volney (Fulton)	Fulton		-	-	nl
Wainwright	Summit (Cedar)		7/1/1893	?	1898-1956*
Watersville	Auxvasse ?		11/24/1857	11/30/1857	nl
Whetstone	Nine Mile Prairie ?		12/19/1832	10/12/1836	nl
Williamsburg (Fruits ?)	Liberty (Nine Mile Prairie)	12/--/1836	9/28/1835	---	1876-1959*
Younger or Youngers	Cleveland (Liberty)		6/18/1902	6/31/1908	1910-1933
Yucatan	Nine Mile Prairie		6/6/1892	8/31/1905	1893-1940

NOTES

( ) = alternative, earlier or later names.
--- = post office in operation as of 1981.
* = settlement still exists and may or may not have businesses.
? = information is unavailable or uncertain.
nl = none listed.
p.o. = post office.
- = not applicable.
C&A RR = Chicago and Alton Railroad.

A MISSOURI RECORD

Continued from the July, 1980 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in the attribution of and/or establishment of the historical significance of items listed in this column.

Mr. Charles R. Sitton, a brewery historian, has informed us that number 20, a good luck token issued by Anheuser-Busch, was used to promote a radio program featuring Tony Cabooch. The program was sponsored by Anheuser-Busch Barley Malt Syrup which was manufactured c.1926 to 1937. The radio program was defunct by the mid 1930's.

Mr. Bary Bender, editor of **TRADE TOKEN TOPICS** published in Seattle, Washington, has supplied an unlisted version of a medal struck by Chas. Stubenrauch. The specimen was struck in pewter. Earlier listings were number 2 (August, 1976) struck in bronze and number 3 (August, 1977) struck in iron. The medal honors the Prussian victory in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

22. Obv. (SV monogram with cross on top and surrounded by a wreath) / 125TH ANNIVERSARY / ST. VINCENT DEPAUL / CHURCH / ST. LOUIS, MO.
    Rev. (church building) / 1844-1869 (in exergue)
    31.5 mm. goldine round

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, located at 1427 S. Ninth St., was built on land donated by Madame Julia Soulard in 1838. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Peter Kenrick in 1844. By the time the church was consecrated in 1845 (although the building was not completed), Kenrick was an archbishop. A parochial school was established in 1845 and served the community until the 1969-1970 school year when it closed for lack of staff. The threat of demolition was averted when a barrier to Interstate 55 was built to reduce damage caused by vibrations from traffic.

23. Obv. OUR 85TH / 1885 (building) 1950 / COMMERCE TRUST CO.
    Rev. * KANSAS CITY * / 1950 (cityscapes of 1950 and 1850) 1850 / CENTENNIAL
    31.0 mm. Round Copper

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Qutub Shahi Coins (APG Museum).
One of the few references on this dynasty. 50 pp., 14 plates. (1961)

RODE, V. P.
Mughal Emperors (Central Museum Nagpur)
Vol. I: **Babar to Aurangzeb Alamgir**
360 pp., 24 plates. (1969)

SINGHAL, C. R.
Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors.
Lists known mints with their location, by reign. 51 pp.

SINGHAL, C. R.
Sultans of Gujarat (POW Museum, Bombay).
Standard, in-depth catalogue for this series. 153 pp., 11 plates. (1936)

THOMAS, EDWARD.
The Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi.
History and numismatic background. 450 pp. (Reprint) (1871)

WOOD, HOWLAND.
The Gampola Larin Hoard.
84 pp., 10 plates. (American Numismatic Society, 1934)

WRIGHT, H. N.
The Coinage & Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi.
Extensive and detailed catalogue. 432 pp., 42 plates. (Reprint) (1936)

WRIGHT, H. N.
Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India (IMC Vol. 3)
Standard for copper, silver, and gold of India's most important Empire. 360 pp., 22 plates. (Reprint) (1907)

WRIGHT, H. N.
The Sultans of Delhi & Contemporary Dynasties (IMC Vol. 2)
Standard work and a "must" for Islamic India. 280 pp., 24 plates. (Reprint) (1972)

INDIA - MODERN ERA

BHATT, SETHI, & HOLKAR.
A Study of Holkar State Coinage.
A comprehensive study and catalogue of the coinage of Indore State. 248 pp., 22 plates. (1976)

BRIGHT, RICHARD K.
The Coinage of Kutch.
History and catalogue of types with photos and date listings incorporated in text. 71 pp. (1975)

GRAY, JOHN C. F.
Tranquebar: A Guide to the Coins of Danish India.
Standard work on the series, including a history of the company, complete type, date, and variety listings. 85 pp., 12 plates. (1975)

NYROP, RICHARD F. ET AL.
Area Handbook for India.
Basic facts about the social, economic, political, and military institutions and practices of India. 648 pp., maps, charts. (1975)

PANISH, CHARLES.
The Coinage of Ladakh.
History and coinage. 4 pp., 1 plate. (1975)

PRIDMORE, MAJ. F.
Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations: The East India Co.: The Presidency 1642-1835.
Comprehensive work on East India Co. coinage. 275 pp. (1975)

SCHULMAN, JACQUES.
Collection of Henry Thomas Grogan.
Reprint of 1914 auction catalogue, listing collection of European colonial coins and Portuguese Indian coinage. 140 pp., 18 plates. (Reprint) (1914)

VALENTINE, W. H.
Copper Coins of India.
Good reference on North Indian AE from earliest times to Native States. (Reprint) (1971)

WEBB, W. W.
Currency of the Hindu States of Rajputana.
Important reference work, background information, and catalogue, on the 21 native states of north-central India. 135 pp., 12 plates. (Reprint) (1972)

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SINGH, RAGHUBIR.
"The Pageant of Rajasthan," **The National Geographic**, 151:2, February, 1977, pp. 219-243.

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"An Eye for an Eye: Pakistan's Wild Frontier," **The National Geographic**, 151:1, January, 1977, pp. 111-138.

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"Trek to Lofty Hunza -- and Beyond," **THE National Geographic**, November, 1975, pp. 644-668.

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"Bhutan Crowns a New Dragon King," **The National Geographic**, October, 1974, pp. 544-571.

SCOFIELD, JOHN.
"Life Slowly Changes in a Remote Himalayan Kingdom," **The National Geographic**, November, 1976, pp. 658-683.

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ABEYWARDENE.
Price Catalogue of Ancient Coins of Ceylon.
An informative price catalogue by a Ceylonese dealer showing the very broad range of native colonial and foreign coins found there. 41 pp., 10 plates. (1952)

BROWDER, TIM.
Maldive Islands Money.
Money history of Maldives, with comprehensive catalogue by date and variety. 48 pp. (1969)

CRESSWELL, O. D.
Tibetan Coins.
Appears to cover most native and some Sino-Tibetan by type and year in a denomination format. 42 pp. (1977)

JOSHI.
Catalogue of the Coins of Nepal.
Numbered listed of 231 Ancient, Malla, Gorkha, and modern coins giving Nepali script and translation. 39 pp. (1963)

KEMPF, FRED.
Native Tibetan Coinage (A Preliminary Report).
Early type/date listing with some background information and "guesstimate" mintage figures.
16 pp. (1969)

LAPA, FRANK.
Kandy Kings of Ceylon 1055-1295 AD.
Catalogue and variety guide to the "Standing man" coinage of the 11 post-Chola kings of Ceylon. 43 pp. (1968)

SEMANS, SCOTT.
The Gaden Tangka of Tibet.
Brief history; type and variety descriptions and illustrations of "Y13." 4 pp. (1976)

WALSH, E. H.
Coinage of Nepal.
Standard on money history and catalogue from earliest times to 1900. 91 pp., 7 plates. (Reprint) (1973)

WALSH, E. H.
Walsh Supplement.
Rarity guide to the Malla series, Numeral Variants chart, and Identifier keying Walsh number to date.

CHINA

BRUDIN, J. A.
China - Coins of Wang Mang and the Mantchu Dynasty.
20 pp. (Reprinted from **The Numismatist**) (1963)

BRUDIN, J. A.
The Medals of China.
13 pp., 5 plates. (Reprinted from **The Numismatist**) (1899)

BURGER, WERNER.
Ch'ing Cash Until 1735.
All types through Yung Cheng listed, with six large fold-out charts showing identification by year and sub-mint. 126 pp., 30 plates, 6 charts. (1976)

BURKE, WILLIAM.
The China Trade.
39 pp. (1972)

CHANG CHIA HSIANG.
Chung Hwa Pi Chih Shih.
Monetary history of late Empire and Republic; useful tables of weights, conversions, information on circulation of Provincial banknotes. Chinese text. 300 pp. Reprint. (1974)

COOLE, A. B.
Coins in China's History.
A graphic overview of Chinese money from the cowrie through the Republic. Useful for the specialist or beginner. (4th edition)

COOLE, A. B.
Encyclopedia of Chinese Coins.
Vol. I: **Bibliography of Far Eastern Numismatography & A Coin Index.**
Comprehensive bibliography of Western, Chinese, and Japanese books and articles on Oriental coins. Indispensable tool for researcher in Chinese, Japanese, Annamese, and Korean coins and amulets.
Vol. 2:, **Early Coins of the Chou Dynasty.**
Covers cowries, Ant and Nose coins, Hollow Handled, and Thick and Heavy (Round Shouldered) Spades. 557 pp.
Vol. 3: **Spade Coin Types of the Chou Dynasty.**
Alphabetical listing, with attribution to place, of square-legged, round-legged, and unusual spaded. 513 pp.
Vol. 4: **Pointed Spade Coins of the Chou Dynasty.**
Pointed-leg and commemorative Spades, pointed-tip knife coins, attributed by place. 450 pp.

Vol. 5: **Ch'i Heavy Sword Coins and Debatable Pieces of the Chou Era.**
Large-size knife coins, and "debatable" Ch'ing (stone chimes), Bell Money, Kan Tun (Shields), Coiled Dragon and Stars, Currycomb Money, Fish Money. 574 pp.
Vol. 6: **State of Ming Knife Coins and Minor Knife Coins.**
Completes non-cash coins. 512 pp.

DE SOUSA, A. B.
Hong Kong Coins and Currency.
47 pp. (1967)

FENN, C. H.
The Five Thousand Dictionary: Chinese-English.
Most complete and easiest to use dictionary for the non-expert. Characters listed in order of Wade romanization, followed by the Radical, and the Phonetic. Tables of dynasties, rulers, numeral and dating information. Reprint. 696 pp. (1976)

HAMSON.
Regal Coinage of Hong Kong.
History, date, and variety information. 31 pp. (1975)

HUANG P'ENG-HSIAO.
Kung Kung Chin Chia Pu (Selected Pattern Cash of the Ch'ing Dynasty: Peking Palace Museum Collection).
A selection of 284 pattern (mother) cash from the Palace Museum Collection. Chinese text, with English summary. Reprint. (1936)

KANN, EDUARD.
Currencies of China.
"An investigation of silver and gold transactions affecting China, with a section on copper." Reprint. 600 pp.

JORGANSEN, HOLGER.
Old Coins of China.
Brief handbook. chronological listing of basic knife, spade, cash types. Useful for attribution. Reprint. 28 pp. (1976)

KANN, E.
Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Coins.
Detailed standard work on gold, silver, nickel, and aluminum coins since 1837. 476 pp., 224 plates. Reprint. (1966)

KANN & GRAHAM.
Coinage of the Chinese Emigre Government, 1949-1957.
12 pp. (Reprinted from **The Numismatist**) (1957)

LOCKHART, J. STEWART.
Lockhart Collection of Chinese Copper Coins.
More complete and accurate than Schjoth, with actual rubbings instead of drawings. Decent coverage of Ch'ing Dynasty and Ch'ing multiples. 174 + 62 pp. Reprint. (1975)

MAO, KING O.
History of Chinese Paper Currency, vol. I
792 pp., illustrations of all notes. (1968)

PETIT, KARL.
Amuletes & Talismans Monetiformes D'Extreme Orient.
Booklet of coin-like Chinese charms at the Cabinet Des Medailles, Bruxelles. 88 pp., 14 plates. (1976)

PETIT, KARL.
Essai sur la Numismatique Chinoise.
Covers Chinese coinage. French text. 35 pp. 1 plate. (1974)

RAMSDEN, H. A.
Modern Chinese Copper Coins.
28 pp. (Reprinted from **The Numismatist**, 1910-1912) (1962)

REMMELTS, A. A.
Chinese Charms and Amulets.
Illustrated listing with interpretations of 142 coin-like pieces. 94 pp. (1968)

REMMELTS, A. A.
Chinesische Kaschmunzen.
A handbook of major types with drawings and prices in the text. 79 pp. (c. 1970)

SCHULMAN, HANS M. F.
The Eduard Kann Collection of Chinese Coins and Odd & Curious Monies -- H. D. Gibbs Collection.
175 pp. auction catalogue plus pictorial supplement with 68 plates. (1971)

SU (HSU), T. K.
Su Catalog (Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Coins)
Taiwan's comprehensive guidebook to struck Chinese coins, with prices. (1978)

TING FU PAO.
A Catalog of Ancient Chinese Coins.
Appears to be a summary of **Encyclopedia of Ancient Chinese Coins** by the same author. 350 pp.

TING FU PAO.
An Outline of Numismatography (Ku Ch'ien Hsoch Kang Yao).
Appears to be a condensation of **Encyclopedia of Ancient Chinese Coins** by the same author. 197 pp.

TSAI, ORLANDO.
Chinese Ancient Coins Illustrated.
640 numbered knife, spade, Cash, interspersed with text. Chinese text. 540 pp. (1973)

WHITE, R. B.
Comprehensive Finding List of Chinese Cash 618 AD - 1912 AD.
Using the "top" character in alphabetical listing and the second in the body of the work provides the first catalogue number of ruler according to Schjoth; Lockhart and five other works are also cross-indexed. 48 pp.

WOODWARD, TRACEY.
Minted Ten Cash Coins of China.
Standard type/variety work on this complex series. 151 pp., incl. many photo plates. Reprint. (1971)

YANG, N. C.
Hong Kong Catalogue of Coins and Currency Notes.
64 pp. (1975)

(AUTHOR UNKNOWN)
Tokyo Kosen Kakatu Purei (Old Coin Catalogue for the Orient).
Good Japanese catalogue of Chinese cash, knife, spade, Annam, Japan cash, and pre-Meiji gold and silver; revised 1976 Japanese prices in text. In Japanese. 195 pp.

JAPAN

CUMMINGS, MICHAEL.
Modern Japanese Coinage.
Very thorough presentation of 1840 - date coinage, history, background on design elements, clear variety illustrations, values in three grades. 111 pp. (1975)

GARDNER, C. T.
The Coinage of Corea and their Values.
The "old" standard, reprinted with very useful 1976 values. 60 pp. (Reprint) (1976)

JACOBS & VERMEULE.
Japanese Coinage.
Standard Western catalogue of major types of cast and struck coinage, all periods, illustrated in text. 151 pp. (1972)

JAPAN NUMISMATIC DEALERS ASSN.
JNDA Catalog.
Pre-Meiji, Meiji AE, AR, AV by date and variety, plus all banknotes; Korea, Manchukuo, and Japanese invasion coins. 168 pp. (1972, 1973, 1974 editions)

MANDEL, EDGAR.
Cast Coinage of Korea.
Excellent standard work. (1972)

MASUO, T.
Ko Kanei Shensi (Old Kanei Tsuho).
Illustrating the differences among 706 varieties of "old" type Kanei Tsuho. Japanese text. 148 pp.

MUNRO, NEIL GORDON.
Coins of Japan.
Long-time standard on the history of pre-Meiji coinage, cash, silver, gold, including provincial. 281 pp., 44 plates. Reprint. (1962)

NAJITA, T.
Japan: An Historical Perspective of a Modern Nation.
148 pp. + map.

RAMSDEN, H. A.
Corean Coin Charms & Amulets.
Pamphlet illustrating and translating 207 charms, some coin-like. 40 pp. (Reprint) (1963)

SLABAUGH, ARLIE R.
Japanese Invasion Money.
30 pp. illustrated (1965)

YOSHINORI, OGAWA.
Tenpo Tsuho Kanshiki to Tebiki (Guide to the Attribution of Tenpo Tsuho).
History and attribution of 134 varieties of the 100 Mon and related items. 56 pp., with revised price supplement. Reprint. (1962)

(AUTHOR UNKNOWN)
Shin Kanei Shensi (New Kanei Tsuho).
Illustrates 350 varieties of "new" Kanei, including wave sen. 108 pp. plus price supplement.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

CRESSWELL, O. D.
Early Coinage of South East Asia.
Covers Lat (Leech), Tiger tongue, Boat, Ch'ieng (Tamlung), Tok monies in historical context, with some new speculations and theories. 38 pp., 19 plates. (1974)

DANIEL, HOWARD.
Catalog & Guidebook of Southeast Asian Coins & Currency, French Colonial.
Historical Background, photos, and prices for Cochin-China, Indo-China, Cambodia, Laos, French Vietnam, French Thailand, both coins and banknotes. (1977)

DAREFF, HAL.
The Story of Vietnam.
An easily read history. 264 pp. (1971)

LE MAY, REGINALD.
The Coinage of Siam.
Standard work on Thai numismatic history, with catalogue of bullet and flat coins; information on primitives. 126 pp., 32 plates. (Reprint) (1976)

NOVAK, JOHN A.
A Working Aid for Collectors of Annamese Coins.
A very good attribution guide for Annamese cash, often used as a catalogue, 312 coins. 115 pp.

PRIDMORE, MAJ. F.
Coins & Coinages of the Straits Settlements & British Malaya.
Historical background and variety information. 271 pp., 14 plates. (Reprint) (1968)

RAMSDEN, H. A.
Siamese Porcelain and Other Tokens.
Listing by category and illustrating 345 Thai and Burmese gambling tokens, used as currency. 37 pp., 20 plates. (1911) (Reprint)

SHAW & ALI.
Coins of North Malaya.
Covering 64 gold, silver, tin, and lead coins of Kedah, Kelantan, Patani, Trengganu, including "Jokoh" coinages. 63 pp., photos. (1971)

SHAW & ALI.
Malacca Coins.
Catalogue covering 33 native and Portuguese colonial coins of the South Malayan state, numbered, photos in text. 20 pp. (1970)

SHAW & ALI.
Paper Currency of Malaysia, Singapore & Brunei 1849-1970.
Numismatic history of the Malay Peninsula, plus catalogue of private banks, "good fors," Straits Settlements, Japanese Occupation, Malaya, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei. 124 pp. (1971)

SINGH, SARAN.
Catalogue of Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Coins 1700-1974.
A good one-volume reference with prices in four grades for Penang, Singapore, Singapore Merchant Tokens, Straits Settlements, Sarawak, British North Borneo, Malaya, British trade dollars, and listing 21 types of early Brunei tin coins. 85 pp. (1974)

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"Cambodia," **St. Louis Post-Dispatch,** January 15, 1979. (miscellaneous clippings from series)

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Coins, Medals, and Tokens of the Philippines.
136 pp. (1975)

DE JESUS, PABLO I.
Early Coins of the Phillippines.
16 pp. (Reprinted from **The Numismatist,** 1947) (1962)

LEGARDA, ANGELITA.
Piloncitos to Pesos.
Introduction and brief history of Philippine coinage. 84 pp. (1976)

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United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands.
63 pp. (1961)

PRIMITIVE MONIES

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Odd and Curious Money of the World.
39 pp. (1956)

SEMANS, SCOTT.
Primitive Money Fixed Price List #32R.
Capsule descriptions and photos of Southeast Asian primitives. 4 pp. (1977)

SILVER PORTRAIT COINAGE OF CLASSICAL INDIA

The silver portrait coinage of Classical India has been overlooked by most collectors of ancient coins. This has been unfortunate in light of the historical and numismatic significance of the various portrait series.

Most of these coins record the name of the issuing monarch. Remarkably, the issues of the Western Satraps (Kshatrapas) even preserves the name and relations of the previous ruler to the issuing satrap unless a brother is involved. Their silver unit was called a dramma (a linguistic corruption of the Greek word - drachma). It was the numismatic successor to the coinages of the Indo-Greeks and the imported Roman denarii. An indigeneous portrait coinage was struck for various parts of India for at least five centuries.

The earliest independent ruler to issue silver drammas was Nahapana, a Western Satrap who ruled c.105-124 A.D. Pisayu, a member of the same Kshaharata family, while acting as the Indo-Parthian governor of the Saurashtra region, previously issued silver coins bearing his portrait. Although Nahapana issued large quantities of drammas, his adversary, Gautamiputra Satakarni, soon ended both the coinage and the dynasty. Circa 125 A.D., Chastana established a new line of Western Satraps and instituted the style of coinage which was imitated over the centuries by competitor and successor alike.

When Chandra Gupta II added the territory of the Kshatrapas to his empire, the portrait coinage was continued. The style followed the earlier pattern set by the Western Satraps with the exception of the reverse legend and the substitution of the Imperial Gupta badge. Kumara Gupta I and Skanda Gupta issued large quantities of silver drammas with a variety of reverses. After the break-up of the Gupta Empire, new dynasties continued the portrait tradition.

The later dynasties, however, ceased to name each succeeding ruler on the coins, preferring instead to use only the name of the founder of that dynasty. This may have been a method of implying that the current (and often debased) coin was worth as much as the earlier coins issued by the first ruler of the dynasty. The Maitrakas of Valabhi and the early Gurjaras of Malwa were among those that debased their money by adding copper or decreasing the size of the coin.

Barbarian invasions of the late fifth and sixth centuries brought a new portrait style to the coinage of India. During the middle ages, Indian coins would use Persian and Hephthalite designs and portraiture as models rather than the tradition began by Chastana.

The standard design of the Classical Era silver coinage employed a helmeted, mustached bust wearing a collar on the obverse. Traces of a corrupt Greek legend are seen on the obverse of many issues. Coins of the Abhiras, Western Satraps and Chandra Gupta II also placed a date behind the bust. With the exception of the issues of the Maukaris of Kanauj and the Pushyabhutis of Thanesar, all of the portraits faced right. The reverse featured an identifying legend which surrounded a dynastic badge. Usually a ruling family had only one badge with minor variations; however, the Imperial Guptas used four distinct reverses.

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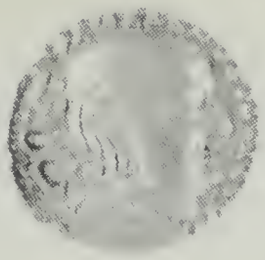

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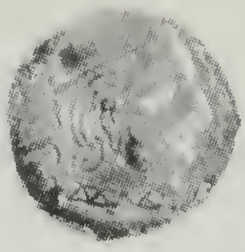

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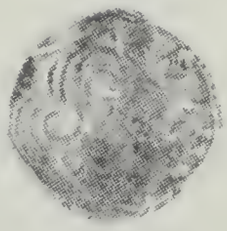

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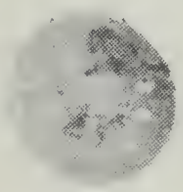

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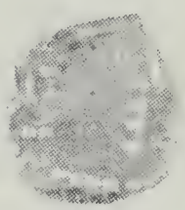


—13—

ALL COINS 2x

1. Nahapana; 2. Rudrasena I; 3. Yasodaman I; 4. Vijaysena; 5. Rudrasena II; 6. Svami Rudrasena III; 7. Dahrasena; 8. Chandra Gupta II; 9. Kumara Gupta; 10 & 11. Skanda Gupta; 12. anonymous-Maitraka dynasty; 13. uncertain post-Gupta dynasty.

The early issues of this series of coins featured well defined hair styles with a diadem. The Western Satraps introduced a helmeted bust with stylized hair similar, but more curved, to the Parthian coinage of the 2nd century A.D. An arched eyebrow, prominent nose and mustache typify most of the portraits except those of the Satakarni dynasty. From the 1st through the 5th centuries A.D., the portraits display well formed lips and chins. A royal collar terminated the bust. Eventually the lips, chin, and the collar were reduced to a set or line of dots.

A DIRECTORY OF CLASSICAL INDIA PORTRAIT COIN ISSUERS

NORTHERN & WESTERN DYNASTIES

INDO-PARTHIAN GOVERNORS
c.45-78 A.D.
Pisayu C.60-78

KSHAHARATAS 78-c.124 A.D.
Nahapana c.105-124

WESTERN SATRAPS (various dynasties)
c.125-390 A.D.
Chastana c.125-129
Rudradaman 130-150
Damajada I c.150-177
Rudrasimha 178-197
Jivadaman 197-198
Satyadaman c.197-198
Rudrasena I 199-222
Sanghadaman 222-223
Prithvisena 222
Damasena 223-236
Damajada II 232-233
Viradaman 234-239
Yasodaman I 238-239
Vijayasena 238-250
Damajada III 250-255
Rudrasena II 256-278
Visvasimha 277-290
Bhartradaman 278-295
Vivasena 294-305
Rudrasimha II 305-313
Yasodaman II 317-332
Svami Rudrasena I 348-390
Svami Simhasena 382+
Svami Rudrasena II ?
Svami Rudrasimha 388+

IMPERIAL GUPTAS c.320-480 A.D.
Chandra Gupta II c.380-414
Kumara Gupta I 414-455
Skanda Gupta 455-480

MAITRAKAS of VALABHI
c.470-800 A.D.
Bhattaraka c.470+

GUPTAS of MALWA c.480-510 A.D.
Budhagupta c.480-500

MAUKHARIS of KANAUJ
c.535-610 A.D.
Isanavarman c.535-553
Sarvavarman c. 553-560

PUSHYABHUTIS of THANESAR
c.580-647 A.D.
Prabhakara Vardhana c.580-605
Harsha Vardhana 606-647

SOUTHERN DYNASTIES

SATAKARNIS (later dynasty)
c.107-248 A.D.
Vasisthiputra Sri Pulomavi c.131-159
Vasisthiputra Sri Satakarni c.159-166
Gautamiputra Sri Yajna Satakarni
c. 172-201

ABHIRAS c.248-c.414 A.D.
Isvaradatta 248+

TRIKUTAKAS c.414-550 A.D.
Dahrasena c.456+
Vyaghrasena c.480+

KALACHURIS (early dynasty)
c.530-620 A.D.
Krishna Raja c.550-575
Sankaragana c.575-600

GURJARAS (early dynasty) c.575-665+
Rana Vigraha c.640

MGP

STREET SPRINKLERS: A Long Forgotten Business

by

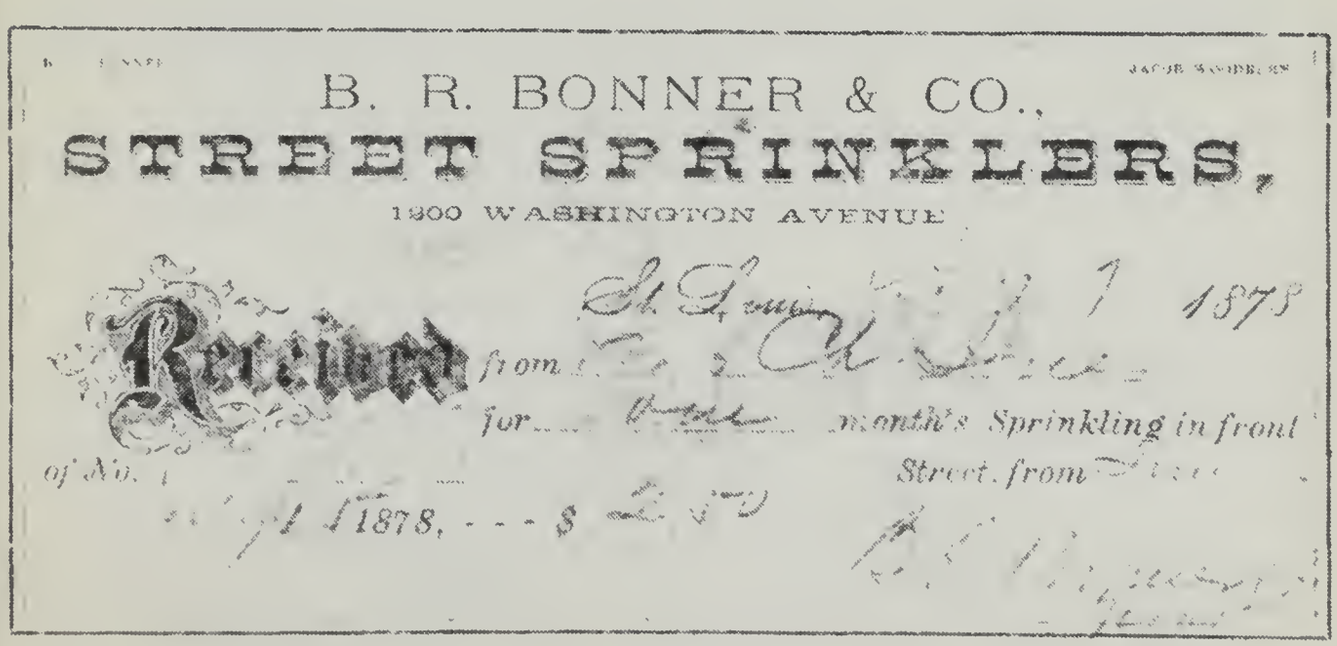
Ronald L. Horstman

Lack of rainfall creates many problems for different people. The farmer cannot raise his crops, the riverman has trouble navigating the waterways and the homeowner cannot fill his cistern. St. Louisans, living near the juncture of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers would seem immune to these problems; however, during the nineteenth century, the failure of rainfall resulted in a very obvious problem -- dry and dusty streets.

Mayor Brown, in his message to the City Council in 1873, stressed the fact that St. Louis streets were in very unsatisfactory condition and that new types of pavement were needed. Wood, red granite and limestone blocks were suggested, but many years were to pass before a suitable material was chosen and placed over the dirt surface.

Downtown office workers, dependent on natural ventilation for their summer cooling, did indeed suffer from dust and dirt blown into their places of work. Since the rain would settle the dust, lack of rain provided the opportunity which created an industry of street sprinklers, who with horse drawn wagons, wet down the roadways and charged adjacent building owners accordingly. The 1878 city directory listed four such companies -- B.R. Bonner, 1200 Washington; J.P. Fairchild, Dayton & Elliot; Schureman & Henry, 1101 Cass; and The St. Louis Sprinkling Co. (H. Stiebel agent), 522 Olive.

The street sprinkling businesses provided the customer with a receipt (as illustrated below) upon payment. These receipts probably offer the only remaining views of that long forgotten business.


B. R. BONNER & CO.,

STREET SPRINKLERS,

1200 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Received from ... month's Sprinkling in front of No. ... Street, from ... 1878, ... $ ...

M.N.S. CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Missouri Numismatic Society's monthly meetings are presently held in the top floor auditorium of the Prudential Savings and Loan Association's Clayton Headquarters. We are grateful to the Prudential Savings and Loan people for the use of their facilities during the evening hours of the fourth Tuesday of each month except December. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m. at this facility located at 8020 Forsyth near the corner of S. Brentwood Blvd. in Clayton which is located one block west of the St. Louis County Government Center. One must enter this building by way of the underground parking garage beneath the Prudential building. The garage entrance is a down-ramp off the south side of Forsyth. Parking is free for this activity. A watchman is usually stationed near the garage elevator entrance. Proceed to the top level by elevator and walk down the halls to our meeting room.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

-1981-

AUG. 25	Mr. Clem Rowe	Historical Incidents and Ancient Coins
SEPT. 22	Mr. Michael G. Pfefferkorn	Mo. History Illustrated - Numism. - II
OCT. 27	Mr. Malcolm C. Thompson	Meet Your Bills
NOV. 24	Mr. Sidney L. Nusbaum	1878 Morgan Dollar Feather Varieties
DEC. 22	---------	Member Christmas Party

-1982-

JAN. 26	Mr. Ron Horstman	Fractional Paper Money
FEB. 23	Mr. Ed Schroeder	Reading Greek Coins
MAR. 23	Mr. S.L. Nusbaum (cataloger)	Annual Numismatic Auction
APR. 27	Mrs. Ruth Hill	Different Ways to Collect Paper Money
MAY 25	Mr. John Stevenson	Hudson Bay Company Numismatics
JUNE 22	Mr. Eric P. Newman	Current Numismatics
JULY 27	Mr. John Bush	American Colonial Coinage

OTHER LOCAL NUMISMATIC EVENTS

World Coin Club of Missouri meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of every month at 2:00 p.m. on the top level community room of the Farm and Home Savings Association building, 7801 Forsyth, Clayton, Missouri.

Ancient Coin Study Group composed of M.N.S. and World Coin Club members meets on an irregular schedule at 5005 South Grand near Delor in south St. Louis. Phone (314) 481-7630 for more information about the Ancient Coin Study Group, the Missouri Numismatic Society, and the World Coin Club.

St. Louis Numismatic Association is a large group that features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings in the community room of Northwest Plaza Shopping Center in St. Ann, Missouri. This group meets at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month.

FUTURE MAJOR NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Nov. 20-22, 1981	World Coin Club Annual Show at Henry VIII Inn near the Airport features both U.S. and foreign money.
Feb. 26-28, 1982	St. Louis Numismatic Association Annual Coin Show at the Airport Marriott Motor Hotel.
Aug. 6-8, 1982	MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 22nd ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL at the Airport Marriott Motor Hotel which features a major numismatic auction and a host of quality dealers from the United States and other countries.
Nov. 19-21, 1982	World Coin Club Annual Show at the Holiday Inn Westport features both U.S. and foreign money.
AUG. 5-7, 1983	MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 23rd ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL at the Airport Marriott Motor Hotel.

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314-842-5959

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Manchester Rd. at Hy. 141
St. Louis, Mo. 63011
314-391-9181

#14 South Central
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Clayton, Mo. 63105
314-721-8111